IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 191— BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE RT. HON. LORD BRANDON OF THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the Journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug.	DELTA*			7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	..	MONGOLIA x	16,600
10th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	15,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA * ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	..	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,278
192			
7th Jany.	WARFIEDL*	..	6,060
30th ,,	HATIMURA *	..	6,666
25th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	..	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	..	8,273
25th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd Aug.	MIRZAPORE*		6,715	
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

12th Aug	BARALA	..	Buscreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
14th ,,	VARELA	..	Buscreh via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALLA	..	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	9845	15th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29thSep
* Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct	30th ,,

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	12 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	5 Aug.	13 Aug.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 23150. Telegrams: "OSHEN."

P. O. Box, No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

BANKING.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1924.

NO 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees		18	Crores
Insurance in Force	..	..	86	..
Income	..	..	4	..
Assets	..	..	16	..

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)

"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA - BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM - for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. - for MALARIA and JAUNDICE

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

EARN MORE MONEY

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 9-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, D, Rawalpindi.
M Th.

WANTED.—Following men for service on TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS:—2 TURNERS, Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 CARPENTER Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 SPRINGSMITH, Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 ASSISTT. GOODS CLERK, sh. 150 p.m. scale 150-10-240; 4 ASSTT. STATION MASTERS sh. 150 p.m. scale sh. 150-10-240; 2 GUARDS sh. 150 p.m. in scale sh. 150-10-240; 1 FITTER in charge Running Shed salary according to qualifications; 2 BLACKSMITHS, salary upto sh. 240 p.m. Only men with previous Railway experience on an Indian Railway for five years need apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A R 1626.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere PAID AGENTS. Terms on anna stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND NAIWARA, Delhi.
A R1622

WANTED—Senior trained or UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required, age, etc. to the PRINCIPAL, LOKMANYA VINAY MANDIR, Surat.
A R1631

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT HINDOO GENTLEMAN well versed in English literature, correspondence and general office routine etc., wants to serve as an Office Assistant. Apply to Box No. 931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1616

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—AIRY and SPACIOUS FLATS and BLOCKS at Tardeo. Rents ranging from Rupees Sixty-five to Eighty. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1620

TO BE LET.—Airy ROOMS, suitable for offices and residence at Carnac Road, Narsinh Mansion, on 3rd Floor, Bombay. Apply THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP. STORES, CO., LTD., Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R1630

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics. Time 6 o'clock in the evening Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.
M R7628

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1827

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket, for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR QUICK SALE—1925 STANDARD TOURING CAR DE LUXE Model in perfect condition, only used two months. Balloon Tyres. Clock, Speedometer—Tools, etc. Rs. 3,750 or Near Offer. Apply Box No. 934 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA. ffi 23860.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHAKI CIGARETTES means Strong BIDIS. Waste not money in foreign cigarettes. Buy our Shankar Brand Strong Bidis. Agents wanted in Africa and abroad. Rates very moderate. Write now to S. R. THAKUR, BIDI MANUFACTURER, 37, Gunji, Poona City.
T R 1609.

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

WANTED—Advertisements to be published in our world renowned and most beautiful "REGISTERED NATIONAL CALENDAR" for 1926. Rates Rs. 25 per square inch. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. LAJPAT RAI & SONS, Publishers, LAHORE.
R1623

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI WORKS Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R1597B

YOUR FUTURE REVEALED:—Answers to six questions or annual-reading Re. 1, whole-life Rs. 3 only. Testimonials many. State time, date of birth or letter. A. V. S. Iyer, Nagappier Street, Triplicane (Madras).
P R1632

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TENDERS.

SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of all wastes produced in our Mill, during Sixteen months from 1st September, 1925, to 31st December, 1926, and will be accepted upto Wednesday, the 19th instant, on forms to be had from our mill on payment of Re. 0-8-0. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender. We are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.
Soparibaug Road, Parel,
Bombay, No. 12.
C23365

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4 8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 25th August, 1925.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
E. J. BUNBURY,
Joint General Manager,
Agents.
Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 11th August, 1925.
C23859

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4666 of 1923.

JETHABHAI HIRJI and Ors. ... Plaintiffs

Vs.

A. S. KHAJOTIA and Ors... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trinity Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1B/1672, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 4/8273, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Avabai, widow of Ardeshir Cursetji Wadia, on or towards the West by Trinity Chapel Street, on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsi Fire Temple of Rustomji Indawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Manchetji, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal C Ward No. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 and 65.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23778

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 15784 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 51361 to 51370 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Mariambibi, daughter of Goolam Mahomed Patel has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 1 month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, the 31st July, 1925.
R1635

AUCTION SALES

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1744 BAGS COTTONSEEDS.

To-day THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Grain Depot, Sewree by order of the Bombay Port Trust Railway:—

1744 Bags Cottonseeds about 2,240 cwts.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Ag. Assessor and Collector.

1 motor-car No. 6209.

By order of the concerned.

1 second hand "Overland" Model 4 touring car self-starter entire electric equipment in sound running order.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST BHATWADI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gopaldas Virji proving executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Haridas Lalji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 15th August 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 1st Bhatwadi Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267 New No. 1852 Old Survey No. 574 New Survey No. 7894 Cadastral No. 1406 Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 358 Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading to 1st Bhatwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a boundary wall and beyond that by Bhatwadi Second Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnabai wife of Rajaram Shanker Mansurker and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Bhanji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The Second Week's Consultation

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

DR. JACK

PATHE PICTORIAL NO. II
FELIX GOES HUNTING
PATHE GAZETTE:—
ETON VS. HARROW
THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW
87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH
Time: 6. 8 and 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charny Road
WILL SCREEN

LALAN VANZARI

PRODUCED BY
KRISHNA FILMS Co., BOMBAY
full of
Thrills, Adventures, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to God.
USUAL TIMINGS—MODERATE RATES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
MAHARASHTRA FILM Co's

RANA HAMIR

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"
JAPANESE COMPETITION
SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
Reprinted from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Price As. -/8/- per Book
Can be had from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS,
139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

August	27.45	—.10
September	25.60	—.10
October	25.15	—.10
November	23.50	—.10
December	23.00	—.10
January	22.55	—.05
February	22.50	—.05
March	22.30	—.05
April	22.25	—.05
May	22.20	—.05
June	22.15	—.05
July	22.10	—.05

Manchester market fair cloth demand, arns easier, small business.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

OTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

August	12.65	—.10
September	12.53	—.08
October	12.45	—.10
November	12.36	—.11
December	12.39	—.11
January	12.40	—.11
February	12.40	—.12
March	12.45	—.12
April	12.46	—.12
May	12.52	—.11
June	12.48	—.12
July	12.48	—.12
August	12.43	—.12

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 11.

UTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	23.53	+.18
January	23.32	+.22
March	23.62	+.19
May	23.95	+.20

OTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

October	12.45	—.10
January	12.40	—.11
March	12.45	—.12
May	12.52	—.11

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

UTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	12.38	—.17
December	12.31	—.19
January	12.33	—.18
March	12.38	—.19
May	12.46	—.17

GYPTIANS:—

November	23.50	—.10
January	22.50	—.10

London, Aug. 10.

Cuban Sugar August 12/3.

Exchange in Belgium	10735
,, in Athens	31250

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	150
Total Day's Imports	Nil

Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 1300 fair request.

Egyptian P.G.F. Sakellaridis 3150.

EW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.43
January	23.23
March	23.49

EW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	23.41
January	23.21
March	23.47

EW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	22.84
January	23.09

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 11

OTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13000
Day's Exports to Continent	23000.

UTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	23.53	+.18
January	23.32	+.22
March	23.62	+.20
May	23.95	+.20
Spot Cotton at New York	24.05	+.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50	+.20

UTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	22.97	+.16
January	23.22	+.16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2

Demand Bills 4.85.62.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 69 7/8.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Scinde Good	9.30
Fully Good	9.70
Fine	10.10
Bengal Good	9.40
Fully Good	9.80
Fine	10.20
Oomra Good	10.10
Fully Good	10.50
Fine	10.90
Broach Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 11.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 60/-.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 61/.

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

Australian Aug/Sep sellers 59/.

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep nominal 59/-.

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

Cargo South Australian Wheat sailer 58/6 arrived paid.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Aug/Sep sellers £20½.

Jan/Feb buyers £19½.

Sep/Oct. paid £20 1/2.

Oct/Nov paid £20 5/8.

Firmer, more enquiry, fair trade, forward shipments.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep buyers £9 3/4.

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £22 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 1/2 Aug/Sep sellers.

Rapeseed, Tordia, per ton £22 1/4 Aug/Sep sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £23-1/2 Aug/Sep Hamburg sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 7/8 Aug/Sep normal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 Aug/Sep nom.

Linseed Bombay £23 1/4 Aug/Sep. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sep buyers £22 1/4.

Aug./Sep. sellers £22 5/16.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet and steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. done 42/-.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct. buyers 42/3

London, Aug. 11.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at 20 1/2 Sep/Oct shipment to Hull, and at £20 5/8 July/Aug. shipment.

Wheat Cargo Australian arrived Queenstown at 58 1/2.

Tone of Linseed:—Steady.

Tone of Cottonseed:—Firm.

Tone of Linseed Oil:—Steady.

Tone of Wheat:—Weaker on bearish, American Bureau Report.

Tone of Rice:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug/Sep. sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/-.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/3½.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 11.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sep sellers 41/6.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sep/Oct sellers 42.

Tone:—Neglected.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug value 40 3/4.

Tone:—Firmer on some bear covering closed weaker on cessation demand.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 40 3/4 Aug. paid value.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANAGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 11.

Tele. Transfers 6 1/8 dull.

Bar Gold 84-4-(10½ downward tendency.

Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 11.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	26.45
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.01
Prague	163.93

New York, Aug. 11.

Demand Bills 4.85.62.

London, Aug. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	103.45
Exchange on London in Germany	20.40¼
Exchange on London in Italy	closed.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3, m/st 4 1/16

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4

Discount Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st 4 3/4

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4

Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89-1/2 +1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101.

Conversion Loan £77 5/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. 105 1/2.

Consols 2½ per cent. 56 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 57 3/4 4 1/8.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 5/8.

London, Aug. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought. Closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.

Discount Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 6th instant.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 11.

	£
Hongkong Bank	136 1/2
Chartered Bank	20 1/8
National Bank	46 3/4
P. & O. Bank	10
Eastern Bank	6 1/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

METALS.

London, Aug. 11.

	£
English best Selected Copper	65 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 1/8
Copper Brazière	82
Yellow Metal (New per ton)	69 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/8

London, Aug. 11.

Tin Block £263.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is little change to report in the tone of our market which continues quiet and Bazaar values remain at or about last week's parity. Clearances continue on a very limited scale with scarcely any enquiry in evidence, although some interest has been shewn in stock lots of Whites.

Forward business has been booked in certain sections, chiefly on account of up-country operators who are not governed by the local resolution which prohibits the purchasing of goods for shipment.

Except for Grey Shirtings, stocks are gradually diminishing and it will be necessary in the near future for dealers to seriously turn their attention to replacements.

Grey Shirtings.—Values remain as last advised although sales have been almost entirely suspended, and a general lack of interest in Home productions is noticeable.

Grey Dhooties.—The off-take has been poor and values, in the absence of support, show a tendency to be easier. Advices of lower prices from Manchester however have affected sales, but dealers while anxious to liquidate their holdings, have little inclination to reduce prices.

Whites.—A small volume of forward business has been negotiated in this section, chiefly for up-country buyers, and also some for Banians account. The tone is, however, quite and prices are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Sales of Printed Sarries are reported for November-January shipment at low rates. Demand has slackened considerably in consequence of the Mohurrum festival having passed.

Yarns.—Little change has taken place in yarns. Stocks are small, clearances continue poor, but values have been maintained at the previous week's level.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8 to 2-0-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 18 7 lbs. Rs. 10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 1§ 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-3 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 15-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-00 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40.000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-8 per piece.

Wh. Shgs. 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-10 per piece.

Wh. Shgts. 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-10 per piece.

Wh. Shgts. Raja 40 yds. Rs. 10-0 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

A slight improvement has been noticeable in our local Yarn market and clearances have been better than for some time past. Sales have been negotiated at fairly full rates and the tone generally is good. Extensive business is reported to have been done by Bombay Mills for shipment to China and prices here have consequently hardened.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs 3-13-6 to 4-1-6

Mule 12½s Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0

Mule 14½s Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0

Mule 16½s Rs. 4-4-6 to 4-8-6.

Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-12-6.

Mule 22s Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-0

COAL.

There has been a little more enquiry during the week, particularly for small coals. Raisings continue very poor, and unless there is an improvement before long, first-class coals will be in short supply.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur.—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah.—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seams Jherriah.—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegungee.—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 4th August 1925:—

Heavy Goods.—Under the influence of a strong Jute market values have firmed up during the week, with buyers showing considerable interest in the October-March positions. Mills however, have not met the demand with any freedom.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for October and January at Rs. 43-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41½" x 24") for early August at Rs. 76-0-0 basis; Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6 x 8) for August at Rs. 73-0-0, for September at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 73-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 84-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 81-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6x8) for August at Rs. 73-0-0, for September at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 73-8-0 and for October/December at Rs. 72-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for August/September at Rs. 73-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 72-0-0; Woolpacks 10 lbs. for August Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-1-6 and for September at Rs. 3-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August-Sep. at Rs. 69 to Rs. 69-12, for September at Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 70-0-0, for October at Rs. 67-0-0 to Rs. 68-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 65-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0; Lt. C Bags (2 lbs.) for August/September at Rs. 58-8-0, and for October/March at Rs. 59-0-0; Hv. C.'s for August at Rs. 64-0-0, for November/March at Rs. 64-0-0; A. Twills for July and August at Rs. 80-0-0, for early November at Rs. 77-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 76-0-0 to Rs. 77-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, and for February/March at Rs. 75-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for early August at Rs. 82-8-0, for November/January at Rs. 80-0-0 and for January/March at Rs. 79-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October/March at Rs. 60-0-0; B. Twills for August at Rs. 62-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 62-12-0 to Rs. 63-0-0, for October/December, October/March and January/March at Rs. 63.

Hessians showed a somewhat easier tendency at the outset, but subsequently values have steadily hardened with a fair business passing for both near and forward deliveries.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 18-11-0 to Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 18-11-0 to Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-2-0, to Rs. 19-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 18-2-0.

50"—10 ozs. for August at Rs. 23-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 23-10-0 to Rs 23-12-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for August at Rs. 112-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 25-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 for January/March at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs 22-6-0 to Rs. 23-2-0.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending 30th June last:—

The net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925, including the sum of Rs. 3,69,333-0-0 brought forward from the last year's account and after providing for taxes, etc., amounts to Rs. 15,10,552-8-4, which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

To pay an ad-interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ending 30th June 1925 ...	Rs.	8,40,660 0 0
To carry forward to next half-year's account ...	Rs.	6,69,892 8 4
	Rs.	15,10,552 8 4

Bank's Business:—General trade conditions continued depressed during the half-year. It is a matter of satisfaction, however, that our business has remained steady.

Bank's Safe Deposit Vault:—Messrs. Fichet and Co. of Paris have been entrusted with the construction of a Safe Deposit Vault in the Bank Premises on up-to-date lines. It is expested to be ready by the end of this year and will afford ample facilities to the Bank's customers and the public in depositing valuables with the Bank for Safe Custody.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

RISING TIDE OF NATIONALISM.

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Swarajya Party here in a communication to the press on the result of the Corporation elections says that the result in each division was in its own way significant. That in Mutialpet is important because one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the "Justice" party and the President of the Corporation was defeated by the rising tide of nationalism and patriotism. He concludes, "Four divisions have given a splendid answer to Lord Birkenhead and to the "Justice" party. The remaining divisions must do their duty with unshaken faith in our cause and in our fellow citizens. Let us go forward."—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DAKORE TEMPLE SCHEME

APPLICATION TO CHANGE RULES.

Shankerlal Purshotam and others.

vs.

The Dakore Temple Committee

and

The Advocate General.

(Before Justices Fawcett and Madgaonkar.)

This was a Civil application No. 397 of 1925 filed by Gores of the Dakore Temple to amend certain rulers framed by the Dakore Committee and sanctioned by the District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The temple of Ranchodraiji is situated at Dakore and it is a well-known place of pilgrimage. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock there. In the year 1883 certain rules were framed. These rules with certain modifications were adopted by the Receiver, who was afterwards appointed by the District Judge. There were several suits and finally these rules came into operation in the year 1906 and remained in force till 1919.

In the year 1919, the High Court made certain modifications in the scheme and said that levying of fees for passes should be stopped.

Against the above decree of the High Court an appeal was made to His Majesty's Privy Council. The Privy Council held that no appeal lay; upon this the practice of passes was again resumed.

The present application was then made by the Gores to amend certain rules especially rules 56 and 57.

In the beginning Sir Chimanlal Setalwad on behalf of the opponents Savaks took an objection that the High Court had no power to interfere.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that they would pass their orders on the objections raised afterwards.

The application was then argued on merit and the arguments were not over when the Court rase for the day.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

Diwan Bahadur Rao appeared for the Gores.

The Advocate General appeared on behalf of the public.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared on behalf of the Dokore Temple Committee.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad with Mr. M. K. Mehta and Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for Savaks.

BORAH CEMETERY DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

A dramatic development took place on Tuesday in the case going on before Mr. Justice Crump for the last several days in which Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and several other members of the Dawoodi Borah Community of Bombay who are alleged to have been excommunicated by the Head Priest claimed the right of burial for their party in the cemetery situated at Narielwadi, Mazgaon.

It transpired that Mahmadali Allabux, one of the principal defendants, stated in course of his evidence that at Nagpur two separate cemeteries were situated within the same area with a boundary line between them. His Lordship, thereupon, asked why a similar arrangement could not be arrived at in the present case.

Mr. Jinnah, counsel for defendants, said that efforts were made in that direction, but no compromise could be arrived at between the parties.

His Lordship observed that if they would meet him in his chambers at 3-30 p.m. after lunch, they might discuss the matter again, which was agreed to by both the parties.

Accordingly, the parties accompanied by their counsel and solicitors met in the judge's chambers and conferred for over two hours.

When the Court re-assembled at 5-40 p.m. Mr. Jinnah informed his Lordship that a settlement had been arrived at whereby the plaintiffs were to be given the portion of the cemetery towards the Mount Road, and the existing committee was to be replaced by a new committee. The only point that remained to be settled was regarding the area of the plaintiffs' portion. If the parties could not agree on this question, they were prepared to refer it to his Lordship's arbitration.

The Advocate General expressed approval of these terms on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Counsel on both sides then thanked His Lordship for the trouble he had taken to bring about the settlement.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Thursday morning when the parties would announce the result of their discussions regarding the remaining point.

REPAIRS TO STEAMSHIP.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

Before the Hon Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.

The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co., Ltd ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s

Lala Har Narain.

The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant was the owner of a steamship called "Abydos". The plaintiffs at the request of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., who were the agents of the defendant carried out certain heavy repairs to the said steamship from February to May 1924 with a view of making it sea-worthy and fit for voyage. The plaintiffs from time to time furnished the defendant with bills in respect of the work done and materials supplied aggregating to Rs. 33,344. The defendant from time to time paid sums which amount in all Rs. 30,000. The plaintiffs claimed in this suit the abance of Rs. 3,344-8 which had remained unpaid.

DEFENCE.

The defendant by his Written Statement stated that for all practical purposes the plaintiffs and the defendant's agent Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., were identical.

The plaintiff Co., was a private limited company of which one Mr. F. Portlock was the owner, who was also the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The plaintiff Company's capital consisted of 273 shares out of which Mr. Portlock held 271 shares. Mr. Portlock was the chairman of the Board of Directors of the plaintiff Company. The defendant was not aware of the identity of his agents with the plaintiff Company, which he came to know only in the month of May 1924. The defendant further stated that his agents did not obtain his consent for entrusting works to the plaintiffs. He contended that his agents Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company acted in breach of their duty in assigning to the plaintiffs i.e. to themselves, the work of repairs to the S. S. Abydos without any limit as to costs and in complete disregard of the limitations imposed on their powers by the defendant. The defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover from him any amount in excess of the moneys actually spent in repairing the steamship.

The defendant further submitted that owing to the identity of the plaintiff Company with Mr. Portlock and Messrs. James Mackintosh, the plaintiffs were not entitled to charge anything for the work done unless the same was proved to be necessary or authorised and even plaintiffs were not entitled to any profits derived from the execution of the works. The defendant further stated that the plaintiffs' bills were in part fictitious and throughout exaggerated. The defendant also complained that Mr. Portlock wrongfully paid a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the plaintiff Company who were bound to return the said sum with interest.

The defendant submitted that the plaintiffs' suit should be dismissed with costs. The defendant counterclaimed proper accounts as to the actual disbursements incurred by the plaintiffs for the necessary repairs.

Mr. O'Gorman with Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gokhale with Mr. Coltman appeared for the defendant.

The hearing of the case took about twelve days.

His Lordship during the course of his judgment after setting out the facts, observed that on the evidence he must hold that the works carried out were all necessary for making the steamship sea-worthy. It was however clear that Mr. Portlock whose firm were the defendant's agents was interested in the plaintiff company and the close identity between the plaintiffs and Mr. Portlock's firm could not but lead to disadvantage to the defendant. His Lordship was further satisfied that the close relations of the plaintiff with Mr. Portlock were not fully disclosed to the defendant. His Lordship therefore ordered that the plaintiffs were entitled to charge only for actual work done and materials supplied and they were not entitled to charge anything for profit. His Lordship then gave time to parties to enable them to come to some agreement on the amount payable or to allow the matter to be determined by a special commissioner. His Lordship also reserved the question of costs.

Messrs. Captain and Vaidya acted for the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Judah and Soloman acted for the defendants.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

On Tuesday at about 8 a.m. information was received at DeLisle Road Police Station that the dead body of a woman was floating, in a well, at Padri's wadi, Parbhadevi. The police went to the scene and dragged the body out from the well in presence of a panch. The body was subsequently identified as that of Thakibai aged 50 years residing in a house close to the well. The ornaments put on by the woman were intact. There was no fear of the pedestrians falling into the well as there was a parapet wall round the well about two feet high.

The Coroner held an inquest at the morgue on Wednesday when the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but remarked that there was no satisfactory evidence to show whether the drowning was suicidalor accident.

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN
READY MADES.
THE
BOMBAY
SWADESHI
CO-OP
STORES
CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT IN SUBURBS

NO NEED OF CENTRAL BOARD

MR. DAPHTARY'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

The following is the text of the Minute of Dissent of Mr. K. R. Daphtary attached to the report of the Committee appointed in Government Resolution, dated the 15th May, 1924, to consider and report on the re-organisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette:—

I do not approve of some of the recommendations made in the Report, and of the reasons which are given to support them.

1. In my opinion there should be Municipalities for the different localities in South Salsette and no Notified Area Committees. Nobody is satisfied with the Notified Area Committees. The Report itself says that Notified Area Committees are not adequate and their jurisdiction and powers are too limited to deal with the large areas under their control. It recommends that the constitution of Notified Area Committees for Malad, etc should be from the beginning similar to that of a Municipality. No definite reason is shown why these localities should have Notified Area Committees but from the beginning with a liberalised constitution framed on Municipal lines and not regular Municipalities. The Report itself shows the importance of these localities, which include several important villages. (Chapter II paragraphs 5, 6 and 11 and the plan.) The area of each locality is big enough and each contains a good urban population.

I do not think there are any good reasons shown why Malad, Borivli, Mulund and Ambernath should have Notified Area Committees while Andheri and Ghatkoper are recognised for Municipalities. The Report gives reasons for its conclusion that the Notified Area Committees are not wholly suitable and satisfactory (paragraph 4 (3) and (6)). Besides these reasons there are others also. There is no local self-Government in them. There is a want of touch between them and the people. The office is at Andheri, the papers remain there. They are not accessible to the members. The work is mostly done by the Chairman or his Secretary about which the members know little. Members are called to meet only when the Chairman likes. The members in their turn feel helpless and cease to take any interest and perforce leave things as they slide. This state of things keeps some of the best men in the areas aloof and their attitude of resignation will not be changed by merely having a larger number of representatives.

There are many advantages in having all Local Governments in the District of a uniform constitution. There is then no invidious distinction, self-respect increases, and in matters of common interest and in mutual dealings they are on the same plane. Simplicity in the constitution and its working is achieved which is not an unimportant matter.

2. I do not agree with the suggestion about Kurla being taken up by the Bombay Municipality and the reasons given for it. If the Kurla Municipality has got complaints against it, the causes must be remedied. The best men in the locality with civic ideals should be induced to work in the Municipality. It cannot be alleged that there are no such men interested in the locality.

3. I recommend that Chembur, Maravli and Anik should be joined to Kurla and the whole locality should have its own Municipality. Even if Kurla at any time joins with Bombay it will be when both it and Bombay will agree. That possibility will arise when the docks are extended and the locality on that account and for other purposes s available to Bombay. Chembur, Maravli and Anik are as much natural adjuncts of Kurla as the surrounding areas of Andheri are to that Municipality.

SANTA CRUZ.

4. I think Santa Cruz must be included in the Andheri Municipality and not in the Bandra Municipality. The witnesses from Santa Cruz protested against that locality being tacked on to Bandra. They had been supported by a resolution to that effect made at a public meeting of the locality called for the purpose of deciding the question, and there is no reason why the wishes of the locality should not be respected. The Report recognises the importance of local option and leaves the question open (paragraph 10.) Moreover there are strong reasons why Santa Cruz should not be appended to Bandra but should be a a part of the Andheri Municipality. Bandra is an old town and has an old Municipality. Santa Cruz and differ materially from Bandra and its population Santa Cruz and Parla are together like one place each forming part of the other. These and Andheri are on the same plane of development, their peoples are almost homogenous, and their present conditions and future requirements are identical or similar. Their problems are the same and differ from those of Bandra.

The reasons given to favour the inclusion of Santa Cruz in Bandra are not sufficient. Bandra Municipality having passed a resolution to that effect is no good reason. I am sure Andheri will insist upon having Santa Cruz and Andheri has expressed its opinion to that effect (see the answers to the questionnaire and the evidence of Andheri witness). Anyhow Santa Cruz has expressed itself in favour of joining; with Andheri.

5. I think Kandivli must be included in the Malad Municipality. Kandivli is essentially a part of Malad. The built properties are continuous with those of Malad. The market, schools and dispensaries for its residents are those at Malad. The principal Police Station is at Malad and is within half a mile from Kandivli. Kandivli Railway station is less than a mile from that of Malad while it is more than two miles from that of Borivli. There is a vast open tract between Kandivli and Borivli. I am sure Kandivli will protest against being tacked to Borivli and will insist upon being with Malad. I think the Poisar creek is the natural limit of the Malad district on the North just as the Goregaon creek is on the South.

NO NEED OF CENTRAL BOARD.

6. I object to any such body as the Central Board which is proposed in the report (paragraph 12) being placed between the local authority and the Government. I feel that great difficulties will be found when working out details and that when the question is carefully considered with reference to these details, and if the prospective working of such a body is attempted to be realized, it will be seen that such an intermediary body is neither necessary nor advisable and that it will be the source of much harm. The report recommends it "as an executive, co-ordinating and supervising authority outside and above the several minor authorities and with power to appoint committees to carry out any of its various functions" (paragraph 12.) Further "amongst others it should have that power of compelling a primary unit to take into consideration suggestions made by it and on the primary unit failing to carry out such suggestion, if the Council considers them essential, with the sanction of Government, to do the things itself or through its agency recover the cost from the defaulting body" (paragraph 13.) I doubt whether Bandra or any local body with self-respect will tamely submit to the interference, dictation and control of such a body. It is proposed to be composed of representatives from all localities and of various other authorities besides the Government who will all have their conflicting or varying points of view. The result will be constant strife and useless waste of energy and instead of sympathy and co-operation between the different localities being cultivated there will be feelings of intolerance and bitterness between them. The different local bodies will not be of less importance than any Municipality in the mofussil and the superimposition of a Central Board will hurt their position and reduce them to local executive committees in many matters of great concern.

The Report does not favour a single Municipality for the whole district on the ground that "such a Municipality would be unwieldy, would require an expensive staff, would reduce local interest and local effort and service and would be unpopular with the people and with the existing bodies." These grounds apply to the proposed Central Board (paragraph 7.)

The Central Board will of course try to justify its existence and propose big projects as the report itself contemplates. These projects will be costly and will entail loans and additional taxation. Of course the locality which decides upon a work of public utility for itself or in common with another locality will be prepared to pay for it. But the Central Board creates an anomalous condition that some external body decides whether a locality should or should not have such a work and may enforce its decision in spite of local opinion to the contrary.

Various questions will arise as to the relations between the Central Board and the local bodies and they will not be easy of solution. It will be difficult to avoid sources of conflict and bitterness.

An emphasis is laid in the report on what is called co-ordination of work of the local bodies and the framing of rules and regulations; water supply, main roads, drainage, tramways are mentioned as the purposes of the co-ordination (paragraph 5 (7)). But the fact of such work being diverse and of the localities being very different from one another as regards their population their country and their needs is not quite recognised. Bandra is essentially residential, Kurla industrial, both different from each other and from all other localities; Malad, Borivli and Versova are health resorts. Each locality has its own peculiarities and its own requirements.

Of the functions mentioned as making a Central Board necessary most are and will be either looked after or controlled by Government through its departments such as of Education, Public Works, Sanitation and Police and whether there is a Central Board or not the local bodies will always have to manage them for their localities. Matters like water supply, drainage, telephone and electric traction and supply ought to depend entirely on the needs and capacity of each locality. The localities which may need any of these find no difficulty in making arrangements for them at the proper time. The Government departments which control some of the matters mentioned will not be abolished. They will continue for areas whether outside or within South Salsette. If they are not sufficiently capable or restrained they may be reformed so as to be really serviceable to the people. In any case all the matters can be better and more economically managed otherwise than by a costly and harmful burden of a newly created permanent Central Board.

A central hospital and fire brigade are also mentioned. In a place like Salsette where two places may be only two miles distant from each other as the crow flies and yet the journey from one to the other may take two hours and more by railway it is difficult to point to any place as central for the whole district which may be convenient to cases of serious illness. A big hospital cannot be founded without a big benefaction and the benefactor will dictate the site and the terms. A fire brigade cannot be useful unless it is at hand before the huts or houses are burnt down.

The list of these functions given in the report is a long one but when examined, I hope it will be found that for none is a permanent costly additional body like a County Council essential. I think it will be very harmful.

COUNTDY COUNCIL COMPADISON UNTENABLE.

The County Council of England is held up as an example. But there these County Councils and District, Borough and Parish Councils have grown along different lines out of circumstances which do not obtain here, and there too there are demands made to simplify this complicated machinery of Local Government. Moreover the conditions of rural areas in England and the genius of the men wering and living under such institutions are quite different from the conditions of areas and men in Salsette. We want simple and not complicated Local Self-Government Institutions.

The Central Board will be a costly incubus. It will take away on the one hand substantial resources of local bodies which they can utilise for better purposes and in the bargain compel them to levy additional taxes both for themselves and for the Central Board. All Government help which the local bodies now get and expect to get for their own relief will be swallowed up by the Central body with its highly paid officers and establishments and other expenses and no part of it will reach the local bodies.

The proposal for a Central Board will appear to have been based on some ideas and assumption regarding the growth of the population of Bombay and as if South Salsette is to be made ready for such a contingency. Such a contingency is extremely remote. However attractive you make the suburbs people do not go to live in the suburbs willingly. Living is much dearer in the suburbs than in Bombay. Business, social amenities, habits of the people, religious beliefs, caste considerateions compel even those who have built properties in the suburbs to maintain a residence in Bombay, and ordinarily live in Bombay. Apart from all this I think the whole question should be dealt with on the basis of the welfare of the population which has existed or has already grown in the localities. I consider sufficient food and peace and quiet of greater importance than anything else and the Central Board with its big projects, land acquisitions and heavy expenditure entailing heavy taxation will make the population unhappy and discontented and compel many poor people to sell their properties.

It is said that some Central Body is necessary to take up the work of the Development Department in Salsette. We know what this work has been and how it has fared. I do not agree that any central body is required to take up that work or that the work should be continued. The Town Planning Act with the amendments which experience has suggested will be quite enough for improvement and development of the different localities as the requirements arise. The work which has already been done by the Development Department will be looked after by the Municipalities in whose jurisdiction it lies.

This being my view I do not wish to discuss the part of paragraph 12 headed Finance. I will only point out (a) that the terminal tax at Bandra is onerous. On the Gorebunder Road it is collected and appropriated by Bandra alone and ignorant cartmen do not get or ask for a refund where they are entitled to such refund. I think this tax should be abolished. (b) The suggestion about levying non-agricultural assessment in alienated villages will be resented in many cases. It will be a fine upon the Khot where he is entitled to receive such assessment and receives it and will be required to forego it. In villages where such assessment is not levied, titles have been given and acquired on the basis that there is no such assessment. If we really want the suburbs to be developed the policy of non-agricultural assessment must be abandoned. Built properties will pay the Municipal taxes.

7. The report mentions some points on which it says legislation is necessary but for local self-Government it considers the District Municipal Act good enough. I consented to act on the Committee in the hope that some scheme of real Local Self-Government would be evolved. In that I am disappointed. The report does not make the slightest advance towards such Self-Government and the Committee's labours have only produced a scheme the effect of which is to make inroads upon whatever powers the existing Municipal Institutions have and to open avenues for ever increasing expenditure and taxation. The more I examine the proposals of the report the more inclined I feel to say that the existing state of things is preferable to what these proposals are calculated to make.

The report considers the present District Municipal Act quite sufficient. I think however that whatever other Government this Act may be said to have established, it is not a measure of Local Self-Government. The people have no rights. They cannot enforce their will to have a legal self-governing body or to control such body where Government may have constituted one. They are denied the right of initiative. They cannot recall any member who works against their will or their interests. There is no provision for a referendum to them on any subject. Franchise alone is no self-Government. Once the Municipality is elected it is the agent of the Government and of the different Government officers and the people have no voice. The Municipality is not responsible to the people and it need not be responsive to their wishes. The Governor-in-Council makes and unmakes a Municipality (Section 4) and he necessarily goes upon the recommendation of his officer and his subordinates on the spot. He directs its constitution, i.e., how many members it will have and how many will be nominated. Elections are regulated by him or the Commissioner (Sections 11, 14) A Court may adjudge a person disqualified from being a candidate for seven years on account of corrupt practices and set aside an election but he may relieve the man from such disqualification (Section 22 (6)). The power to remove a Councillor rests with him and the Commissioner (Section 16.) He may appoint a President or direct the Municipality to elect one. The election of the Vice-President is subject to his approval. Presidents and Vice-Presidents cease to be such unless leave of the Commissioner for absence has been taken (Section 23.) The Governor-in-Council may at any time impose a Municipal Commissioner on a Municipality and all material functions at once vest in him. The Municipality then remains only in name and for paying the Municipal Commissioner as the Governor-in-Council may require both while he is in office or on leave and when he reverts to Government service or retires. (Chapter XIII A. Section 23 A and other amendments made by Act VIII of 1914.) He may direct a taxation to a particular purpose (Section 61). Prescribed previous notices are to be given to Government officers of different Departments, of intention to transact business of a nature akin to the subject of the Department and some officers have the right to be present and they may take part in discussions at meetings (Section 26). Remarks of these officers must be obtained on circulars (Section 35). Some rules are made by Government and other rules, regulations and bye-laws and their alteration and recission are of no effect unless and until approval and sanction have been given by Governor-in-Council or the Commissioner (Section 468 (48). Previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council or the Commissioner or Collector is required in many cases. Certain powers may or may not be given and if given may be withdrawn at any time. In matters of education the Municipality will have only such independent authority as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe from time to time (Section 50 proviso.) The Collector supervises and may suspend execution of any orders or resolutions of the Municipality or he may do or get done certain things. The Commissioner is the judge of whether the Municipal establishment and the salaries are excessive and the Municipality must carry out his orders. The Governor-in-Council may require the Municipality to appoint certain officers and to invest them with powers over the head of the Municipality and he may veto any appointment. All this is in the name of control. But in Local Self-Government control should be only for guarding the interests of surrounding districts and should not amount to a denial of rights.

The combined effect of the provisions of the Act is virtually to substitute an unpaid agency, in the place of a paid Government officer, to work under such officer, to collect taxes and use them as desired by the Governor-in-Council or the Commissioner, the Collector, the Director of Education and several other officers of Government. All proposals are to be submitted to one or the other of such officers for sanction or orders and all acts are to be reported for approval or veto. All decisions and directions in every matter of importance issue from these authorities. The people have no right to initiate and execute any policy.

Distrust of the people and of their capacity and denial of their right to manage their own local affairs runs through the whole frame of the Act and the people are in the position of a man who in his own domestic affairs is not free to manage them as he thinks best or to decide how he should live, and what education will suit his children according to their calibre or bent of mind.

AFTER 24 YEARS.

It is now 42 years since the Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government on Local Self-Government was made and the aims of Local Self-Government were pronounced and yet we are told that we are backward, incapable and apathetic. The reason as given by Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Director of Public Information, Government of India is this: "Despite this pronouncement, there continued a natural inclination to administer the institutons of Local Self-Government through official agency, which was highly efficient, directly on the spot and both able and willing to relieve the non-official members of the small responsibilities actually allotted to them. In consequence for many years the institutions of Local Self-Government in India have failed to enlist the services of that class of public spirited men, conscious of an ability to wield power, upon which the system depends so largely for its success in England and America. Hence there came into existence a vicious circle: Municipalities and District Boards remained apathetic because the powers entrusted to them were, as a rule, insignificant. On the other hand these powers continued insignificant because of the lack of public spirit among the members." I put this vicious circle thus. The rights of the people are not recognised and therefore best public spirited men remain aloof and on the other hand until such men are induced to carry on the Local Self-Government the objects of Local Self-Government cannot be accomplished.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms foreshadow an advance towards Self-Government of the country by the people themselves and in order that this advance should be realised at an early date, and without disturbances "it is very necessary that administrative capacity and civic consciousness should be developed, not merely among elected members of legislatures but among all those who enjoy the franchise. Only upon foundations thus solidly erected can the future of self-governing India stand secure. This consideration lends peculiar importance to the institutions of Local Self-Government which in every democratic country provide at once the birth place and the training ground of public spirited activities for the service of the State. Unfortunately in no other branch of national life is the contrast between India and Western countries so marked. Both in Europe and America these institutions are planted deep in the consciousness of the people and upon them the structure alke of freedom and democracy has been firmly based. But in India the situation is different." This again is in the words of Mr. Williams.

Real Local Self-Government can only be based on the recognition of the natural and inherent right of the people to govern their local affairs without any outside interference and without checks and balances. There should be full facilities provided for their control on their governing body and the executive. The legislation should be simple and should create responsibility and responsiveness for all parties. This is not found in the present District Municipal Act and I think that if Local Self-Government is intended to be acknowledged for the District for which the Committee was appointed there should be new legislation on proper lines repealing the District Municipal Act for the District.

I have laboured this point at some length because I consider this to be the most important subject which the Committee was called upon to consider and I feel that in the case of South Salsette the Government has an opportunity of having a legislation on proper lines which it should not miss.

My recommendations therefore are as follows:—

(1) The plan attached to the Report should be amended by including (a) Santa Cruz in the Andheri Municipality (b) Chembur, Maravli and Anik in the Kurla Municipality and (c) Kandivli in Malad Municipality.

(2) Each locality should have its Municipality. Notified Area Committees should be abolished from the District.

(3) There should be no County Council or any body interposted between the Municipalities and the Government.

(4) The Local Self-Government Department of Government should be the only body to supervise and assist the local bodies.

(5) A Local Self-Government Board may be appointed to help the minister of Local Self-Government and to formulate the policy of the Department.

(6) The Departments of Public Works, Sanitation, Health and Education should help the local bodies as regards roads, sanitation, health institutions and schools.

(7) Government should help the local bodies in the ways suggested by the Report.

(8) Legislation should be made on the basis of recognition of the natural and inherent right of the people to manage their local affairs free from outside interference and to control their governing body and executive.

(9) As regards finances there should be no non-agricultural assessment. If the Government insists on continuing this assessment a substantial part thereof should go to the Municipalities.

(10) The Town Planning Act should be amended so as to enable Municipalities to make and carry out schemes initiated or approved by the people at moderate expense.

K. R DAPHTARY.

29th January, 1925.

I have read Mr. Masani's minute. I think his description of the insanitary condition of the suburbs is much exaggerated. The sanitation of the suburbs is really much better than that of many parts of Bombay.

Mr. Masani admits that "there is much advantage in allowing small compact areas to govern themselves." and that such areas as can be grouped, should, be grouped." He rightly finds fault with the Notified Area Committees. And yet he proposes for the Local Areas Committees to be constituted by and to work render a central body which may be compared of persons from all different areas and persons representing various interests and points of view.

K. R. DAPHTARY.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

B. P. CO-OPERATIVE BANK AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday at 1 p.m., Mr. C. W. M. Arbuthnot presiding.

Consideration was given to a resolution from the Municipal Corporation dated the 15th June last—

That copy of the letter, dated the 23rd April 1925, from the Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd, requesting the Municipality to invest some of its funds in his bank, be forwarded to the Standing Committee for disposal.

The Commissioner, in his letter dated the 3rd August 1925 said:—

With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 2681 of 24th June 1925, forwarding a copy of the letter, dated 23rd April 1925, from the Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., for my remarks, I have the honour to state that in January last a similar application was received from the Managing Director of this bank for its inclusion in the list of approved banks with which the funds of the Municipal Corporation are deposited. After discussing the matter with the Municipal Brokers, I was of opinion that in view of the very limited resources of the bank and the kind of business done by it, any arrangement for the investment of the Municipal money would not be mutually advantageous. The bank was informed accordingly in January last.

During the discussion the Commissioner said the Bank was a small one with a capital of only Rs. 6 lakhs. He admitted, however, that it was a thoroughly good bank.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, suggested the investment of a small amount for the present.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said Government were encouraging this institution and he failed to see why the Bombay Municipality should not. He suggested they should deposit a lakh of rupees for one year which he said would go to help the poor farmers and agriculturists. It would also show that the Bombay Municipal Corporation were appreciating the work of the Co-operative Bank.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram disagreed with Mr. Tairsee and said other small banks too would ask for small amounts for deposite.

The Committee resolved to request the Commissioner to obtain the last report of the bank and circulate it among the members.

WASTE PAPER.

The Committee then considered a letter from Mr. Thakurdas Tribhowandas stating that "several female road sweepers are seen almost daily collecting pieces of paper from dust bins in streets and also from heaps of refuse lying by the side of the dust bins. That larger pieces of paper thus collected are sold to petty sellers of eatables which practice is injurious to public health."

The letter was sent to the Commissioner for report.

PROHIBITING CHILD MARRIAGES.

MR. HAR BILAS SARDA'S BILL.

Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, M.L.A., proposes to introduce a Bill to regulate child marriages among Hindus. In the objects and reasons of the Bill, he says:—

1. The object of the Bill is two-fold. The main object, by declaring invalid the marriages of girls below 12 years of age is to put a stop to such girls becoming widows. The second object, by laying down the minimum marriageable ages of boys and girls, is to prevent, so far as may be, their physical and moral deterioration by removing a principal obstacle in their physical and mental development.

2. According to the Census Report of 1921 A. D. there were in that year, 6 Hindu widows who were less than one year old, 2,024 who were under 5 years, 97,8 who were under 10 years, and 3,32,024 who were under 15 years of age. The deplorable feature of the situation, however, is that the majority of these child widows are prevented by Hindu custom and usage from remarrying. Such a lamentable state of affairs exists in no country, civilised or uncivilised, in the world. And it is high time that the law came to the assistance of these helpless victims of social custom which, whatever their origin or justification in old days, are admittedly out of date and are the source of untold misery and harm at the present time.

3. According to the *Brahmanas*, the most ancient and the most authoritative book containing the laws of the Hindus the minimum marriageable age of a man is 24 and a woman 16. And if the welfare of the girl were the only consideration in fixing the age, the law should fix 16 as the minimum age for the valid marriage of a girl. But amongst the Hindus, there are people who hold the belief that a girl should not remain unmarried after she attains puberty. And as in this country some girls attain puberty at an age as early as 12, the Bill fixes 12 as the minimum age for the valid marriage of a Hindu girl.

4. In order, however, to make the Bill acceptable to the most conservative Hindu opinion, provision is made in the Bill that for conscientious reasons, the marriage of a Hindu girl would be permissible even when she is 11 years old. No Hindu Shastra *enjoins* marriage of a girl before she attains puberty, and the time has arrived and public opinion sufficiently developed when the first step towards the accomplishment of the social reform so necessary for the removal of a great injustice to the helpless victims and so essential to the vital interests of a large part of humanity should be taken, by enacting a law declaring invalid the marriages of girls below 11 years of age.

5. With regard to boys, the Sastras do not *enjoin* marriage at a particular age. Thoughtful public opinion amongst the Hindus would fix 18 as the minimum marriageable age for a boy. But as some classes of the Hindus would regard such legislation as too drastic the Bill takes the line of least resistance by providing 16 years as the age below which the marriage of a Hindu boy shall be invalid. Even in England, where child marriages are unknown and early marriages are exceptional it has been found necessary to fix the age below which boys and girls may not marry.

THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill:

Whereas it is necessary to regulate marriages of children amongst the Hindus and to lay down the age under which such marriages shall be invalid, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Hindu Child Marriage Act.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including the Scheduled Districts.

(3) In this Act

"Hindu" includes Jains, Sikhs, Brahmos, Arya Samajists and Buddhists.

"Guardian" means a guardian as defined in the Guardians and Wards Act 1890.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary existing anywhere, no marriage of a Hindu girl, except as provided in Section 6, shall be valid unless she has on the day of her marriage completed her twelfth year.

(5) No marriage of a Hindu boy shall be valid unless he has on the day of his marriage completed his fifteenth year.

(6) The marriage of a Hindu girl who is under 12 years of age shall be valid if her guardian obtains before such marriage, a license for the performance of such marriage from the Magistrate of the District in which the girl ordinarily resides, authorising or permitting such marriage. Provided that no such license shall be granted, where the girl is under eleven years of age.

(7) The Magistrate of the District shall grant a license for the marriage of a Hindu girl to her guardian, who files a written application for the grant of such license with an affidavit swearing to the fact that the girl has completed her eleventh year, and that the guardian conscientiously believes that the tenets of the religion which the girl professes enjoins that the girl should not be kept unmarried any longer.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING: THIRD DAY.

FAVOURITES GO DOWN.

Fine weather favoured the proceedings at Poona's Third Summer Meeting, but the large crowds that attended found the sport far from profitable as favourites were in most events rather badly beaten. The sport was marred by an accident which befell Howell when he parted company with his mount Katchener in the Ghorpuri Plate He evidently received a shaking for he was not seen in the saddle again during the afternoon.

The affair of most moment—the Reay Plate was won by H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Marmion—a golding that is not very dependable, but one that can race with the best when in the right mood.

Silver Thrush was very much in the picture again with an easily gained victory for the Basra Plate.

Riding honours were evenly shared by Clarke, Bowley, Harrison, Morris, Ritchie, Wise, Herbert and Burn.

Zara won the Patiala Plate as expected It was an easy victory for Mr. Heath's mare, Mystery that useful performer of a season ago and Shirtaj filling the other two places. Come On showed lot of speed and at the finish was only a head fourth.

Mozan had the distinction of being Mr. Eve's first winner of the season Well ridden by Bowley he stayed the pace in the Ghorpuri Plate and was first home comfortably ahead of the co-favourites Mamnoon and Dilawar. Kader Hajaz ran a good race. He ought to do something of note before long.

Recently relegated to the 3rd Division Mr. Thaddeus' Divide won Div. I of the Monsoon Plate at the nice odds of 22-1. Fire Star a newcomer by Sunstar—Fire Witch finished close on his heels and Jovial who evidently found the distance a trifle short was a strong late third. Neither of the favourites, Merry Gift and Demi-Volt made a show in the race.

With the scratching of Jodi, there was nothing likely in opposition of the Basra Plate to stop Silver Thrush and he won with something in hand from Safety and Tipperary. This was a very popular victory as Mr. Heath's Grey was a warm favourite.

Chummy sprung a surprise on backers by annexing Div. I. of the Brisbane Plate, in easy fashion, Stone Marten being second and the favourite Starwater third. Mr. Wadia's Wedding Day was also well fancied. The golding raced with prominence until well near home but failed to finish among the first three. Mr. Heath has a promising youngster in Stone Marter who is by Marten—Mrs. St. George. This filly has not taken long to acclimatise.

Receiving splendid assistance from the saddle. Marmion squeezed home in front of Rabalto and Aldergrove in the Reay Plate thereby giving Jockey Wise his first winning ride in this country. Unitoi was at the head of affairs until the three-quarter stage where he died away to nothing.

Fourth place was as near as the favourite Bright Bird II could get in Division II of the Brisbane Plate. Victory belonged to the neglected Belvedere ridden by Herbert with Whit Week and Courier second and third respectively.

The last race of the day was characterised by another upset when Toss Up, poorly supported, romped home an easy winner in front of Barbary and thirteen others. Motu Proprio had the support of a host of backers but he never looked like materialising here.

Details:—

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance 7

Winner Rs. 2 250; seeaond Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Country-breds.

Mr. Heath's ZARA 8-11, Clarke 1
Mr. F. N. Furdoonji's MYSTERY 8-13, Howell 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 9-6, Perkins .....
Mr. Syed Mustapha's COME ON 7-9, Japheth 4

Not Run.—Shivaratri 7-5.

Also Ran:—Kamala 8-1, May B 7-12 Miss Melton 7-10, Medina 7-9, Lilac 7-5, Panhala 7-5, Prince Arthur 7-5, Gift of Song 7-5, Shivaprasad 7-5, Shevanti 7-5, Polite Lady 7-3, and Apple Blossom 7.

The Race.—The barrier rose to a fair start only Lilac and Shevanti being left. Shirtaj was soon in front with Kamala, Mystery and Zara very prominent in the bunch. Nearing the bend Kamala, Miss Melton and Come On were in the front line with Zara very handy. Given her, head up the straight, Zara went away to win easily from Mystery and Shirtaj.

Won by ¾ length; ½ length, head.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite:—Zara.

Trainer.—Privately.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Eve's MOZAN 8-9, Bowley 1
Mr. Hoosein Tamani's DILAWAR 8-12 Morris 2
Mr. Certainty's MAMNOON 8-13 Townsend 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s KADIR HAJAZ 7-11, F. Huxley 4

Not Run: Hazim 9-0, and Elser 7-5.

Also Ran.—Hamiar 8-9, Arthur 8-6, Sannayet 8-5, Dirrah 8-0, Mashur 8-3, Cossack 8-2, Guinea 8-2, Ramban 7-12, Kitchener 7-12, Mahmood 7-10, Wadi 7-9, Maxim 7-8, Rex 7-8, and Sinnan 7-8.

The Race.—All well away: Dilawar assumed the lead and showed the way to Maxim, Cossack and Mozan. At "six." Hamiar headed them for a space, Dilawar now being second and Cossack and Mozan following Dilawar with Cossack in chase brought the others round the bend. The latter tired in the run home and the finish rested between Dilawar and Mozan. In the end the latter was at a half length advantage. Making a late bid from the bunch, Mamnoon was a bad third

Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 2 length.

Time.—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104-8. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59-8. Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite:—Dilawar

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE MONSOON PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Winners Rs. 3.000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-9, Harrison 1
Mr. W. Lauder's FIRE STAR 7-11. Herbert 2
Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 8-12 Clarke 3
Mrs. F. M. Garda's LADY THEO 7-8, Thompson 4

Not Run: Grand Excel 9-5.

Also Ran:—Charlie's Smile 9-12, Demi-volt 9-12, Blackwater 7-3, Penetrate 8-12, Rock Rose 7-11, Dugald Dalgetty 8-7, Lomo 8-6, Aspasia 8-3, Ethelidene 8-0, Lowborn 7-13, Desert Gold 7-10, Dayspring 7-9, Merry Gift 7-9, Tycho 7-8, and Cronan 7-6.

The Race.—Quickest away Lowborn was at the head of affairs for half a furlong. Then Fire Star took over command and led from Lowborn, Divide, Dayspring. Jovial was none too well placed at this stage. Divide was very handy as the field swung past the third furlong post and now Lady Theo was also well up. Fire Star and Divide fought a great finish up the straight, victory going to the latter by half a length. Jovial came along with his characteristic run at the finish but had to rest content with third place.

Won by ½ length ,1½ lenghs 2 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 31 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 224. Places Rs. 49 8, Rs. 182-8 and Rs. 34.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76-8. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 110 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—Demi-Volt and Penetrate.

Trainer:—J. Ruiz.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4.500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH 8-5, Morris 1
Mr. T. M. Gooculdas' SAFETY 8-1, Townsend 2
H. H. the Maharafa of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY 9-3, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's PEACH BITTER 8-8, Herbert 4

Not Run: Jodi 8-1.

Also Ran:—Rose Hill 9-8, Vaziruimulk 9-6, Mayiah 9-5, Cessation 8-13, Trade Mark 8-6, Shahzada 7-6, Governor 7-3, Sicab 7-1, Luxmiprasad II (late Mooshir) 6-9.

The Race.—Laxmi Prasad was the first to break away. He raced ahead of Peach Bitter, Silver Thrush and Cessation for the first few furlongs. At "six" Peach Bitter was at a slight advantage from Silver Thrush, Cessation and Sicab. When the half mile was reached Peach Bitter held a nice lead next in order coming Sicab Silver Thrush and Tipperary with Safety also in an improved position. Peach Bitter brought the field to the bend where he made way for Silver Thrush closely attended by Tipperary and Safety. In the run home Silver Thrush went away to win easily, Safety being second and Tipperary third.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1/2 length; 1½ lengths.

Time.—2 mins. 10 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 21.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 7, 9, and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Silver Thrush.

Trainer.—Privately.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 5 000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. F. M. Garda's CHUMMY 8-11. Ritchie 1
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN 8-4, Clarke 2
Mr. H. M. Mehta's STARWATER 8-8 Morris 3
Mr. Cotton's CARTON PIERRE 7-11, Burn 4

All Ran.

Also Ran:—Light Jester 9-6, Whispering 2-0, Free and Easy 8-12, Starboard 8-4, Wedding Day 8-0, Bunworry 7-12, and Belle Syme 7-8.

The Race.—Starwater made the pace from the fall of the flag she was followed by Wedding Day and Stone Marten, Chummy always held a nice position, Starwater led into the straight where she was challenged by Stone Marten and later by Chummy. An exciting finish saw Chummy gain the verdict by ½ length. 2 lengths separated Stone Marten and Starwater, 1 length third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 3 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 120-8. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33-8. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 7.

Favourite.—Starwater.

Trainer.—Jennings.

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6.000; second Rs. 1,750; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MARMION 8-2, R. T. Wise 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s RABALTO 9-2 F. Huxley 2
Mr. Eve's ALDERGROVE 8-5 C. Hoyt 3
Mr. W. P. O'Cock's WAIT FOR ME 7-2 car. 7-3 McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Katerfelto 9-1, Rock Tint 8-10, Unitoi 8-9, Kent Eaglet 8-6, School Boy 8-5, Floreal 8-4, Jansan 8-3, Lord Aldborough 8-2, Crab Apple 7-13, Entailed 7-12, Trail 7.11 and Love Glass 7-5.

The Race.—The start was none too good. Unitoi took on the role of pacemaker, being hotly pursued by Rock Tint, Wait-For-Me and Love Glass. There was little change in this order until the half mile where Rabalto and Aldergrove and Marmion moved up. Unitoi retired at the bend and Rock Tint also weakened. The finish seemed to rest between Rabalto and Aldergrove when Marmion with a nice late run snatched a neck victory. A head separated Rabalto and Aldergrove and Wait-For-Me was fourth two lengths away.

Time.—2 mins. 10 4-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83 Places Rs. 26, Rs. 25 and Rs. 33-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44 Places 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19.

Favourite: Mr. Eve's bracketk.

Trainer—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II

Mr. Y. Patel's BELVEDERE 7-12, Herbert 1
Mr. R H Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 8-11 Jackson 2
Mr. Eve's COURIER 8-5 Bowley 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II 8-8 Morris 4

Not Run.—Cailis 7-8.

Also Ran:—Very Little 9-6, Joy Girl 9, Foreman 8-10, Resemblance 8-7, Bouillotte 8-0, Talaat Bey 7-5, and Lucky Lad 7-2.

The Race.—Foreman was slowly away, the rest got off well. Bouillote soon established a commanding lead, Courier coming next with Belvedere, Whit Week and Bright Bird II. Bouillotte brought them into the straight where he was passed by Bright Bird and later by Courier. Belvedere and Whit Week went all out near home, the former getting there first by three parts of a length. Courier was third a neck behind and only a head in front of the favourite Bright Bird II.

Time.—1 min. 3 4-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 221 Places Rs. 67-8, Rs. 147 and Rs. 37.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 221. Places Rs. 37-8, Rs. 37 8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite: Bright Bird II.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jnr.)

THE MONSOON PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Ryan's TOSS UP 7 10 car. 7-11 Brown 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BARBARY 7-8 Townsend 2
Mr. Kelso's POMME ANNA 8-9, McPherson 3
Mr. J. H Currie's LE GAMIN 7-13 Ritchie 4

Not Run: Stormont 9-7, Mist 8-6, and Flutter Fly 7-7.

Also Ran:—Surdus 9-6, Erinite 9-5, Pandemarten 9-5, Motu Proprio 8-11, Mist 8-6 Cookie 8-6, Lady Rita 8-5, Island Lord 7-11, Pin Money 7-10, Scotch Jewel 7-7, Ulster Lad 7-6, Allensmore I. 7-3.

The Race.—Pin Money jumped to the front at the barrier rise and cut a fast pace from Pomme Anna, Toss Up, Le Gamin and Barbary. Pin Money was displaced by Pomme Anna at the third furlong and it was the latter that led into the straight with Toss Up and Barbary close at his heels. In the final struggle Toss Up asserted his superiority winning by 1¼ lengths from Barbary. 1 length separated the latter from Pomme Anna and Le Gamin was fourth 1½ lengths away.

Time.—1 min 30 4-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 169. Palces Rs. 44, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 24-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67-8, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite.—Pomme Anna.

Trainer.—Owner.

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SATURDAY 15th AUGUST

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GOKUL ASHTAMI RACES.

Owing to the bank holiday on Wednesday due to Gokul Ashtami, a number of persons went by Race Specials to Poona to try their fortune. The first Special carrying third class passengers left Victoria Terminus Station at 8 a.m. taking a complement of 808 passengers. This was followed by the second class special at 9 a.m. which carried 520 passengers whi the first class special conveyed 227 passengers at 10 a.m. In all 1555 passengers left in three hours in full hope of making a fortune at the race course.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA WIN AGAIN.

On the Co-operage, yesterday evening, the Bombay Gymkhana could not muster their best form against the G. I. P. or perhaps they would have created a new goal record. The opening stages of the match were pretty even but the Railway defence collapsed in the second half and the Gymkhana were able to score three more goals which left them winners by five goals to one. Strange to say the G. I. P. led at the beginning, a misunderstanding between Nicholl and Ogden causing the latter to put the ball into his own goal. In a little while however an infringement of 'hands' against the G. I. P. in the penalty area gave the Gymkhana an opportunity of equalising which they accepted, Etherington scoring. Sparshott was prominent for energetic work and the second goal went to him, a fast ground shot curling into the far corner of the goal. Corr worked hard to reorganise his forwards on resumption but they felt the want of two players and could not combine to any purpose. Hudson then scored two goals in quick succession and Lloyd banged in the fifth.

Pombay Gymkhana:—Nichol; Ogden and Terrey; Sparshott, Bradley and Hillman; Thow, Hudson, Lloyd, Etherington and Innes.

G. I. P. Railway:—Thompson; Veevers and Shannon; Callaghan, M. Dorsey and Chatterton; A. Dorsey, Corr, Spiers and Alcock.

Referee:—Sgt. Lowe.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES.

The Bank Holiday on Wednesday gave several clubs the opportunity of indulging in a good day's cricket. The wickets was on the soft side which gave basmen considerd a hard task in collecting runs.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On the Esplanade maidan a close draw was the result of the match between the Gymkhana and the Railway The former put up a score of 138, Cullen contributing 27 and Harrison 40. The Railway replied with 121 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

King 3, Hopkins 5, McKinnon 10, Cullen 2,, Andrews 13, Harrison 40, Milne 0, McLeod 27, Champion 1, Cummings 3, Ingham 4, Extras 5. Total 138.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Khedekar 9, Sani 20, Carter 5, M. Pereira 0, James 11, P. Shivram not out 27, Shete 22. N. Perreira 2, Waman not out 4, Varma and DeCosta did not bat, Extras 21. Total (for 7 wickets) 121.

Playing on the Kennedy Sea Face the

PARISI GYM. BEAT MEDCIALS.

Pars' Gymkhakna easily beat he Grant Medical College. Batting first the Gym. put up the big total of 157 runs for 3 wickets and declared. P. H. Daruwalla the opening bat, gave a steady display and Manekshaw carried on the good work with an unbeaten 54. The Colleges batting was poor, the whole side being dismissed for 78.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

P. H Daruwalla 45, Madon 18, Manekshaw 54 not out. Davar 12. Sethna (not out) 2, Reporter, Antia, Contractor, Umrigar, Bulsara and Vatcha did not bat. Extras 19, Total (for 3 wkts) 157.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Patel 12, Mody 4, Hoodbhoy 8, Mistry 5, Cooper 14, Engineer 13, Pathare 7, Nagarwalla 3, Gandhi 0, Nanji 0, Galvankar 0, Extras 12, Total 78.

OTHER MATCHES.

Cathedral High School, 105 for 5 wkts., beat Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., 60 on the Oval.

On the Esplanade, Maharashtra Young Cricketers 93 beat Young Men's Cricket Club 42.

On the Esplanade, Grindlay's 13 and 71 beaten by Bombay Port Trust 94.

Imperial Bank 43 beat the Secretariat Cricket Club 29. The match was played on the Oval.

LATE MR. JUSTICE K. T. TELANG.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang at the anniversary celebrtaion held under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Sabha on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided on the occasion, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, the chief speaker of the evening did not turn up.

The President in the course of a highly eulogistic review of Telang's life said that Telang's life exemplified the saying of Thomas Carlyle "Give me a hero and you can make anything of him." His life was a life of a hero and whatever he touched he made it something superlative. As a man letters he was eminent beyond other men of letters, as a statesman and politician he was eminent beyond other statesmen and politicians, of his days, as a lawyer, he surpassed every body and as a judge, his judgments as reported in the Law Reports were classical. His life must always remain an inspiration to them an inspiration to the young to do their best for their society, community and country.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then addressed the gathering. He said that the greatest thing in Telang's life was his unblemished and spotlessly pure character. The late Mr. Telang always tested his emotion, his enthusiasm and his sentiment before the bar of reason and commonsense and put forward balanced ideas before the public which would not only convince all for all time to come, but would have a permanent place in the life of the nation's history. Mr. Telang was not wedded to any particular community or sect and it must be held for all time to come that one thing dominated all his activities was the fundamental belief in God, in spiritnality, and in the recognition that everyone has the spark of divine fire.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President moved by Mr. V. N. Naik.

Fuller report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue.

GOKUL ASHTAMI.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

The Gokul Ashtami or the birth of Shri Krishna was observed in Bombay with the usual eclat on Wednesday. Batches o. Hindus were seen parading the streets shouting and singing "Govinda, Gopala ala re, etc." In some localities lectures were delivered by the Pundits to large congregations on the life of Shri Krishna. Unfortunately, however, some factions among the processionists used the occasion to satisfy their private grievances and as a result a free fight with sticks occurred at Fanaswadi at about 11 a.m. which culminated in the injury to two persons who were removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment. The police being informed arrested two persons as being the assailants.

In the afternoon the annual fair was held at Mazagaon, which was largely attended.

"SWARAJ AND INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji delivered his second lecture on "Swaraj and Indianization of the Army in ten years" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening before a huge gathering. Although the time fixed for the lecture was 6-30 p.m. the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by 6 p.m. and by 6.15 p.m. there was no room even to stand. Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided. A report of the lecture will appear later.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th Aug

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.626 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.4
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6 "
Minimum do. do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	155 miles
Fall of Rain	0.2 inches
Total fall during month	4.28 "
Do. do year...	43.28 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Aug.	0.17 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
W	12	5	38	24	9	12	11	32	21	4
		17	8	24	6					
Thu	13	7	24	24	7	13	0	4	18	8
		18	31	24	0		13	13	12	7
Fri	14	8	43	25	2	14	1	12	18	8
		20	0	23	9		14	30	21	4
Sat.	15	2	24	28	7	15	8	13	17	4
		14	40	28	1		20	59	17	1
Sun	16	10	11	26	6	16	2	55	18	0
		21	42	24	9		15	59	20	2
M	17	10	4	27	2	17	3	35	17	5
		22	20	25	5		16	32	19	5
Tu	18	11	10	27	8	18	4	10	17	0
		22	55	26	1		17	2	18	8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 14.

S. S. "Moreo" with English mails of July 30, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 15.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 16.

Centenary celebration of India's "G. O. M.", Framji Cowasji Institute. Mr. D. N. Mulla to preside. Sir D. E. Watcha, will address the gathering.

Monster meeting of Tenants re. the amended Bombay Rent Act, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, presiding, 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	a.m.	p.m.
August 13 (Thurs.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
August 14 (Fri.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
August 15 (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
August 16 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
August 17 (Mon.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
August 18 (Tue.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 5m.
August 19 (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.

IDAR SUBJECTS' PUBLIC MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal a public meeting of the Idar subjects in Bombay will be held to-night at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH.—At the Central Branch of the Bombay Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, there will be a lecture to-night at 9-15 p.m. by Major Morrison Director, Parel Bacteriological Laboratory, illustrated with Cinema Film Admission, free.

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS' SHOW ROOM.—The opening ceremony of the Kirloskar Pumps' Show-Room will take place at Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort, to-day, Thursday, 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A. will preside and L. G. Mahajani, Jamnadas, Mr. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Bhundirajpant Thingdl, Engineer, and others will make speeches.

THE LATE MR. N. B. VIBHAKAR.—Dr. K. B. Vibhakar writes: "As it is not possible to reply individually to the numerous letters and telegrams of condolence and sympathy and kind press-notices for the sad and premature demise of my dear brother Nrisinhdas B. Vibhakar, allow me to express the deep sense of gratefulness that my family and myself feel towards all those who out of kindness have shared our great grief."

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS ASSOCIATION.—At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association held recently the Managing Committee was elected. The following are the office bearers:—(1) Sharma Raghoba Prabhoo, (President); (2) Revappa Nandyappa Hattarki, (Vice-President); (3) Vasoodev Keshav and Co. (Treasurer); (4) Narayan Balwant Deshpande, (5) Govind Yeshwant Shet Lubri (Hon. Secretaries).

THE LATE MR. BHADRASEN CHABILDAS.—Mr. Bhadrasen Chabildas, the proprietor of Borivli Village, died at Walkeshwar on the 9th instant. His body was taken to Borivli and cremated on the bank of the river. Mr. Chabildas was a member of the Notified Area Committee, Borivli for the last five years and was working as Honorary Sanitary Commissioner. Recently he was elected as a member of the Taluka Local Board. All local shops were closed in respect to his memory.

He leaves behind him a widow, two children, his brother Mr. Janmayjai Chabildas, his mother and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

LADIES' SEWING CLASSES.—The Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League) which conducts Sewing Classes for women at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel recently examined the students both in theoretical and practical work and the following are declared successful:—Final Class:—(One year and six months training):—

1. Mrs. Shantabai Desai, 2. Mrs. Sundarabai Chitale, 3. Mrs. Champubai Nagavekar, 4. Mrs. Indirabai Savardekar. 5. Mrs. Indirabai Bhide, 6. Mrs. Manakbai Shaha. Senior Class:—(One year's training):—1. Mrs. Shantabai Bandivadekar, 2. Miss Gulabbai Mhatre. 3. Mrs. Sokabai Palkar 4. Mrs. Chandrabai Paradhi. 5. Mrs. Lilabai Kachhi. 6. Mrs. Krishnabai Joshi. Junior Class:—(Six months' training):—1. Miss Ester Joiaf. 2. Miss Sipora Moses. 3. Hirabai Sonavadekar. 4. Miss Indubai Pilgaokar.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—An ordinary meeting of the members of the Numismatic Society of India residing in Bombay was held on Friday last in the Coin Room of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., (Retd.) was in the Chair. At the suggestion of Mr. Taraporewala a sub-committee for Bombay consisting of Messrs. M. P. Khareghat, C. E. Kotwal, G. V. Acharya and Mohd Ismail was formed. This committee will take steps to popularise the study of Indian Coins and create a sort of enthusiasm amongst the local members. It was also decided to have frequent meetings of the local members and to invite persons interested in old coins to become members of this Society paying only Rs. 5 five per year. Some interesting and rare types of coins brought by members were shown including a thin silver piece of Babar of Kabul mint, one Bombay double pice of English East India Company found in Mahim, two silver Mughal with doubtful mints and one copper Peshanshahi coin.

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SHORTLY WILL BE OUT:
THE MIND GOVERNS
by
SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

I have said many times that materials and the soul are great, and that all depends on physique;
Now I reverse what I said, and suggest that all depends on the aesthetic or intellectual,
And that criticism is great—and that refinement is greatest of all;
And that the mind governs—and that all depends on the mind.
—WALT WHITMAN.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925.

MRS. BESANTS' MISSION.

For some reason incomprehensible to us, Reuter is taking a lot of trouble not to burden the wires with news about Mrs. Annie Besant's mission in England. "I am, because I think" concluded a great philosopher. As Reuter does not think much of Mrs. Besant's venture, the thing has philosophically ceased to exist and a news-agency is expected not to stray into the realms of primal vacancy. When Sir Harcourt Butler had an attack of cold, Reuter sneezed out a sympathetic messages but when Dr. Besant arrived in England not a word was vouchsafed about the event. All the satraps on leave received honourable mention, while stale news like the appointment of Mr. Justice Mudgaonkar arrived after his lordship's tenth judgment. Dr. Besant was received in a special audience by the King, but Reuter, ever sensitive to ceremony and ritual, failed to recognise the occasion. Only four days ago Reuter flashed out the message that "the Catholic Archbishop of Malabar who has been sight-seeing in London" had an interview with Sir Arthur Hirtzel, permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office. We are illustrating Reuter's discriminations not with any desire to obtain unmerited advertisement for Mrs. Besant but with the hope that a fair report will not always be grudged to a strenuous worker in the cause of India. The agitation carried on by Mrs. Besant formally in support of the Commonwealth Bill, is calculated to dispel some of the mendacities of ex-Civilians who strive for the continuance of their dynasty in this country. Our machinery of propaganda in London is shadowy and the casual contribution of workers like Mrs. Besant will be acknowledged to be of value. Parliament stands adjourned until November and Mrs. Besant will have to canvass support for her bill in the Labour world. Though the miners' crisis was distracting Labour leaders, she has been able to commit the Executive Committee of the Labour Party to certain points against the annual Labour Conference next September. In the preliminary resolutions endorsed by the Executive Committee and published by us last week four points have been recognised. Firstly they support the Muddiman minority and admit the fatuousness of holding to the Government of India Act; secondly they recommend the repeal of repressive measures to facilitate the discussion of a permanent constitution; thirdly, they welcome the declaration of Lord Birkenhead that the authorities would sympathetically consider any constitution commanding support in India; and lastly they accept the Commonwealth of India Bill as an admirable basis of negotiation.

Labour is in a minority, and being in opposition, there may be a touch of time-serving magnanimity in the resolution. If the sentiments were voiced by a party that had never been in office, they would have been gratefully swallowed by Indians. When Labour had the opportunity, its leaders blamed the shadow of non-co-operation for its indifference and ratified an Ordinance quite contrary to the principles that motive their present denunciation of repression. Sturdy as the toil of Mrs. Besant is, a considerable element of risk attaches to the Labour alliance. If the Bill, which is only an expression in one form of the intrinsic idea of Swaraj on which we all agree, is made into a stock-in-trade of the Labour Party, there will be a plausible case from its adopters that they should have a chance before we proceed to any hubbub or relentless agitation in India. Parties in adversity father bantling schemes with alacrity and the Indian champions of the Bill should consider whether its present adoption by Labour will not involve a interval of supine optimism. Would it not have been more fortunate if the inevitable phase of disappointment were readily got over and its exponents left free to organise drastic agitation? Once it is espoused by Labour leaders, now uncertain of their fortunes, would it not be possible for them to invoke trust in their honour and to advise that there should be nothing done to embarass the course of their eventual performance? Recent experience of Labour confirms the fear that once in office their good-will and courage may fall short of the requirements of a final settlement between England and India. Fundamentally, India still remains a non-party issue in Parliament. The obtrusion of the fact that Home Rule would include the actual and unfettered exercise of fiscal freedom by India, may be enough to witness the sap of their courage. On July 9, when India was discussed in an exiguous House, Earl Winterton congratulated himself that in the case of India they all had common programme; indeed he approvingly said that "he saw no reason why on a matter of such grave importance as the constitutional relations between Britain and India there should not be general agreement among all three political parties". Sentiment, in fact, was no more inharmonious than that prevailing between the Liberal Viceroy and the Tory Secretary of State.

Protagonists of the Commonwealth of India Bill will do well not to misunderstand the attitude of those who are cold about the prospects of its procedure. No one is against it. Those who are sceptical, like Mahatma Gandhi at the one end and Mr. Jinnah at the other, feel that the presentation of India's rights in a codified form will not in the slightest degree weaken the reluctance of England to concede Home Rule and all its implications. The Non-co-operator or the Nationalist who does not associate himself with the Bill, is really advancing its chances in the sense that he gives the power of the country to succeed precedent importance. Those who are not zealously in favour of the Bill, are not in the slightest degree against it. Mrs. Besant promoted the statutory shape of reform before Earl Birkenhead spoke in the House of Lords. That speech was construed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Colonel Wedgwood in the Commons as a suggestion for Mrs. Besant to proceed with her attempt upon the credentials of "a fair measure of support" in India. Lord Birkenhead did say that he and the Government of India and the Royal Commission would consider the matter if "a constitution is produced by Indians". A constitution is expressed in statutory form, but Lord Winterton's explication in the House of Commons took away from the meaning attributed to Lord Birkenhead. As the speech in the Commons was delivered later, it represents second thoughts. In reply to Colonel Wedgwood's jejune exhilaration over the "splendid offer" of Lord Birkenhead, the Under-Secretary of State said it was "hardly fair" to describe his Chief as "having invited proposals for a new constitution". He so whittled down the original suggestion in the Lords, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald confessed that "the statement had now been modified". Something therefore was said and unsaid; if that is the only solid contribution left after verbal cancellations, it is for Lord Reading now to elucidate it. When Mr. MacDonald attempted to discover a common ground he was discouraged. The Labour Conference at Liverpool will conceivably pass a Commonwealth of India Bill resolution through the good offices and personal eloquence of Mrs. Besant, but if the matter is committed to their care and convenience, its English sponsers may be able to enfeeble agitation in India on behalf of its central idea. Take away the condition of immediacy and it will appeal less to impatient minds in India. Hence the suggestion for a time-limit and for an agreement as to the course of resistance required in the event of disappointment.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

We do not know if India was "represented" even in the usual manner at the International Prison Congress which has just concluded its session. The principles and practices of penology being still in the primitive stage in this country and the Government being callously indifferent to the question of prison reform, there is little reason to hope that the lead given by the International Congress will be followed. The resolutions of the Congress are based on the recognition that not seldom prisoners are more sinned against than sinning, that crime is a disease and that, therefore, the main purpose of prisons should be the reformation of prisoners and not merely the wreaking of society's vengeance on the offenders against its laws. One of the resolutions passed by the Congress demands that judges should be acquainted with the character and antecedents of the offenders and have the choice of penalties for prevention and security, that the would-be magistrates should be compelled to attend lectures on psychology, sociology, forensic psychiatry and penology and that judges should have full knowledge of prisons. The reason for this demand is obvious. It is that prison reform should begin from the Court and that the problem of crime is not solved merely by a system of standardised punishments administered by automatons who ignore the most vital factor, namely, the human factor. A prisoner does not cease to be a member of society merely because he has offended against its laws. Hence, the need for dealing with his breach of law in a manner that will have regard at once for the genesis of the crime and for its prevention in the future in the interest of society. The Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, not to speak of the prison system itself, are based on utter disregard of these considerations and our magistrates and judges, who consider themselves bound by their provisions, seldom have them in view when they inflict punishment on offenders. The overwhelming majority of them, learned in law and all its intricacies though they are, are innocent of any knowledge of psychology, sociology and penology and do not think it necessary to probe the depths of the human mind, and to consider the reactions on it of the wrongs done by the social and economic systems, and of the injustices that men inflict on one another within the law. Most of them have but a superficial knowledge of prisons to whose horrors they consign human beings more often than not to their irreparable moral ruin. A great American prisoner reformer was able to carry out reforms in America because he voluntarily lived the life of a prisoner in several prisons and realised what prison life meant. Reform in our criminal administration and prison system will soon be brought about if it is made obligatory on every candidate for a post in the Police or Judicial department to lead a prisoner's life for a prescribed term. Then only will those who are responsible for dealing with crime and criminals realise the wisdom of the resolutions of the Congress demanding the reforms mentioned above and others regarding the classification of prisoners, indeterminate sentences, treatment of abnormal and dangerous adults in non-penal institutions, development of institutions for mental hygiene and establishment of foster families for convicted children whose parents are incapable morally of educating them. There is, as we have said, little hope of even a few of these reforms being carried out by Government who have not given effect even to the inadequate recommendations of the Cardew Committee, but there is nothing to prevent non-official legislators from taking the initiative themselves.

Notes of the Day

Michievous Inspiration.

A special Conference, alleged to be under Nationalist auspices, has passed in Burma a miscellany of resolutions whose origin is difficult to comprehend. One resolution proposes the abolition of Reserved Departments, while another suggests the financial and political separation of Burma from India. The Government are likely to discard the first and welcome the second. The so-called separation of Burma is a project dear to foreign vested interests, official and non-official. Burma is the land of promise, teeming with wealth in oil, timber, mineral and grain, and the big foreign companies have found fortune as much in the natural resources of the province as in the supineness of the Burmans who take life easy and resist strenuous habits. Until very recently Burma had been, as from the time of Theebaw, a charge on the Indian treasury. The aim of separationists is to wheedle the Burmese into vain humour and to convert the land into a paradise for concession-hunters. Burma has been able to go ahead politically because of the All-India pull by which she is profiting. Had Burma been an amputated limb, they would have followed an open Kenya policy and deprived the Nationalist Conference of the pleasure of knowing the difference between Reserved and Transferred subjects. The impetus of Indian progress is of supreme value to Burma. The attempt to treat it as a non-Indian province was always inspired by acquisitive gangs of exploiters who desired to screen Burma from All-India publicity. The special Nationalist Conference which passed the disruptive resolution was graced by the presence of Ministers who no doubt, know what it good for them. Burmans who are duped into glorifying local particularisms, will do well to realise that their province has profited much and lost nothing by resisting the disruptive schemings of concession-hunters.

Old Age Pensions.

Indian States have more than once outstripped British India in the matter of reform. Baroda forged ahead with primary education; Travancore beat the record in universal literary and girls' education; Mysore has done well in industrial enterprise; Hyderabad is attempting a vernacular university; Bhopal has abolished the nefarious traffic of drink. We do not know why the Indian States are content with these piece-meal feats. Their progress depends upon the condition of their rulers, but when good things are done or attempted they deserve praise. The Legislative Council of Chochin is about to consider a scheme for the provision of pensions to the aged and the destitute. We think the attempt is well within the capacity of the State. The pension contemplated by the Bill introduced by Mr. A. B. Salem is only Rs. 5 per month to old persons and Rs. 3 per month for widows who in addition obtain a graduated scale for children. The administration of the law, if enacted, will fall upon local bodies who are in a position to attend to the work of amelioration with direct knowledge of the applicants. We trust Cochin will be able to accomplish the reform. British India is taxed beyond the limits of poor-law rates and the biggest feat of humanitarian succour we have is the triennial raid of the Service who draw their emoluments on an extortionate scale. Talk of primary education or medical relief, and the bureaucrat slobbers about poverty; but when it comes to the squeezing of the tax-payer for a couple of crores towards their own spoils, the wizards manage it. On such occasions their efficiency is wonderful. They carry away all that is legitimately due to the old and the destitute, and indignantly legislate against the beggar nuisance and the dacoit-terror. Cochin will do a magnificent service if its legislature is able to grant relief to the deserving and to set a good example to British India where the practice is to feed the over-fed.

Dadabhai Centenary.

The first birthday centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji, India's "G. O. M.", falls on September 4. Several local institutions have decided to celebrate it in a befitting manner. The active workers of the Young Men's Parsee Association, reports of whose praiseworthy activities in several directions tending to communal weal, appeared in the Press lately have decided to invite prize essays on the G. O. M.'s "Career", Character and Work in the cause of the country" from Parsi Undergraduates and graduates of not more than three years' standing, which is a step in the right direction. They have called a public meeting on Sunday next under the presidency of Mr. D. F. Mulla, when Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who is taing keen interest in the movement, will be one of the speakers. The Rathestar Mandal is also to celebrate the event separately—it would have been far better if these two institutions had collaborated for the purpose and had invited essays from boys and girls. We wish the promoters of the movement every success. Meanwhile may we enquire what steps the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as well as the working Committee of the Congress is taking to observe the centenary in a manner worthy of the occasion?

Limits of Private Practice.

Speaking at Calcutta, Major Chopra complained that there is a dearth of doctors in the country if we compare their present strength to population. Major Chopra is a distinguished Punjabi and his opinion regarding rural relief ought to command attention. Confining himself to Bengal, he estimates that there is only one registered doctor to 11,450 persons. By the evidence of numbers the proportion is inadequate, but it is also the fact that in Bengal there is a glut of doctors who find it impossible to make a living by private practice. Nearly three years ago, it was stated that Bengal had a contingent of 1500 doctors who were unable to obtain a decent income from their patients. There are at present 3,927 registered medical practitioners in Bengal of whom at least half are struggling below the level of starvation. Not that Bengal is a healthy province. Malaria alone accounts for a million casualties every year in India, a large share of which come from the jute-sodden soil of Bengal. On the one side, there is acute necessity for medical relief; on the other, there is a surplus of doctors. The secret of the anomaly lies in the utter poverty of the people which disables them from paying for normal attendance. When doctors are turned out by the universities, it is occasionally suggested that they should go to the rural areas and the villages to pursue private practice, but the cost of allopathic treatment repels the peasant from patronage. We agree with Major Chopra that Western medicine is expensive and its utility to the masses is limited by its costliness. He therefore recommends that the State should subsidise private practitioners with a view to attracting them to rural areas where they may settle down. Rampant disease lays the obligation of relief upon the State because the policy of the State has not saved the masses from the throes of impoverishment. To neglect them with platitudes on self-help is to do them a double wrong.

MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

R. B. BHOPATKAR M. L. C.)

I.

On the eleventh working day of the present Session of the Bombay Legislative Council was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee Bill No. XVI of 1925, that is to say, a Bill to give wider powers in the management of municipal affairs in certain cities, or more commonly called, the Major Municipalities Bill. It is designed to apply to only 29 municipalities out of the total of 156 municipal boards. The 29 municipalities are empirically enumerated in schedule I. of the Bill, and may be grouped as hereunder:—

Northern Division	6
Central Division	12
Southern Division	6
Sind	4
Bombay Suburban	1
Total	29

Each of these municipalities contains a population of over fifteen thousand souls, though all the cities claiming so much population are not included in the Schedule. The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Local self-Government expressed his intention, though in passing, of introducing a separate Bill relating to, and regulating the affairs of, the remaining 127 minor municipalities. It is devoutly hoped that his intention will soon materialize, and he will take immediate steps to submit his second Bill before the life of the present Council is over!

Four Main Changes.

In order to form a correct estimate of the nature and contents of the Bill, it is essential to note carefully the four material changes which it proposes to effect in the existing law. The first and foremost of them all is the statutory limitation proposed to be put upon the nominated element at one-fifth of the total number of municipal councillors. The second is the recognition of the Legislative Council franchise as the main basis of the municipal franchise. The third is the creation of an executive officer, styled as the Chief Officer, possessing far greater powers than he at present enjoys. And lastly, the further devolution of executive powers into the hands of a Standing Committee more or less conceived on the lines of the Standing Committee under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Save and except the clauses embodying these and the consequential changes, the other clauses of the Bill are in the main a mere replica of the sections of the District Municipal Act, 1901, with a few additions or alterations here and there. There are some clauses which are positively retrograde in nature and are likely to retard the healthy growth of the local self-government in the mofussil. But let it be at the same time said to the credit of the Hon'ble the Minister that while moving the first reading of the Bill he made it absolutely clear that the Select Committee would be perfectly competent to amend not only the details but also the fundamentals of the Bill. Obviously enough, it, therefore, primarily rests with the Select Committee and secondarily with the municipalities concerned to address themselves to the task of a thorough and searching analysis and scrutiny of both the principles and details of the Bill, and so to re-draft and re-shape it as to mark a decided step in advance upon the existing order of things, and make it an integral part of the provincial as also of the national self-government.

Two Out-standing Features.

Before I record my impressions about the Bill in general, I feel myself to be bound in all justice and fairness to congratulate the Minister upon having displayed sufficient courage to insert two very wholesome provisions in the Bill—namely, one for lifting up the sex-bar, and the other for dispensing with the previous concurrence of the Collector for according reception to distinguished guests. It cannot be gainsaid that the time has come when, with a view to impart softer touch and subtler graces to public life, and to ensure higher and purer atmosphere for all our deliberations, be they municipal, provincial or national, we have had to secure the hearty and thoughtful co-operation therein of our mothers and sisters. Any movement, from which the half of the Indian population is cut off, hardly gives promise of a successful termination. And viewed in this light, I cannot but sincerely congratulate the Minister for having broken down the time-old barriers, and for having thrown wide open the doors of the municipal halls as well to women as to men.

The second feature for which the Minister deserves the compliments of every right-minded person is the deletion of Section 56, Cl. m of the existing Act, and in its place the substitution of a clause which dispenses with the necessity of securing the previous sanction of the Collector to the expenditure on the score of any public reception to be accorded to a distinguished guest by a municipal borough. It may be within the recollection of the readers that the Poona City Municipality shed much precious blood for bringing about this amendment, and cheerfully ran the gauntlet of being sued in Courts of Law. The deletion of the old clause and the substitution of the new one in its stead have completely vindicated the policy pursued by the said Municipality in this behalf, and have in a sense forced the hands of the Minister to make the necessary and desirable change.

Some Provisions of Doubtful Utility.

The Bill contains several provisions of doubtful utility. I do not propose to mention all such provisions, but shall illustrate my point by referring only to

(Continued on page 2).

"HOUR OF VICTORY AT HAND"

BAREFACED FRENCH BRAGGADOCIO

TWO POWERS COMBINE TO SUPPRESS A CHIEFTAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Under the scheme of reorganisation of the Moroccan operations four generals will control three sectors under the supreme command of Gen. Nauln, namely Pruneau in the West, Billiotte and Gouraud in the centre and Baitnhu in the East. A communique issued in Madrid describing the junction of the French and Spanish forces at Temesan says that French Colonel Freydenberg celebrated the event by giving a banquet to the Spanish General Riquelme. Telegrams of congratulations have been sent by Gen. Lyautey and Prime de Rivera.

There is new note of confidence in the French newspapers The "Echo de Paris" which declares that the great French offensive will begin early in September says "the hour of victory is at hand. We shall only treat with defeated Abdel Kerim". "Le Journal" says "Neither France nor Spain intend to discuss Abdel Kerim's overtures. Excelsior. An ultimatum will soon be addressed to Abdel Kerim who when the hour of clemency has passed will be treated as a mere rebel".—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH OPERATIONS AGAINST RIFFS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Paris.—A message from Wezzan states that two French detachments in combined operations for reprovisioning of the post of Zitouna have effected a junction with the Spaniards on the river Loukkos.—Reuter.

ABDEL KERIM ORGANISING DEFENCE.

FRENCH CONCENTRATION.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

A message from Fez says that Abdel Kerim is organising his defence along the entire front and preparing a strong lines of trenches before Sheshuan.

"Le Journals" Madrid correspondent learns that landing operations at Alhucemas will begin as soon as the French offensive is launched.

The "Echo de Paris" detailing the reorganisation on the Moroccan front says that the preserves of two divisions are concentrating behind the line between Fez and Taza. The whole French force is strongly equipped notably with new quick-firing rifle. Gen. Petain returns to Morocco to inaugurate new measures.—Reuter.

MOSUL REPORT.

FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.

The official circles at Angora contend that the Mosul Commission's report is full of contradictions. An important delegation will represent Turkey at the discussion of the report before the Council of the League of Nations in September. A statement of 250 pages defending Turkey's claims is being prepared.—Reuter.

SHOOTING IN CHINA.

EIGHT STRIKERS WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 12.

Tientsin.—The Chinese police and the military were yesterday compelled to fire on strikers from mills. Eight strikers were wounded mostly on the legs.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF STRIKE.

PEKING, Aug. 12

Some British Legation telephone wires were cut last night. The strikers earlier in the evening attempted to kidnap Mr. Palairet's groom. The latter escaped and returned to the Legation. Mr. Palairet, who is the Charge d'Affaires, to-day interviewed Tuan-Chi-Jui, the Chief of the Executive. The latter expressed regret and explained that the strike was the outcome of a widespread patriotic movement and promised to take up the matter with the Chief of the Police. Mr. Palairet's protest was apparently fruitful, for the police frustrated a demonstration organised by the strikers for the afternoon. Police escort will be provided in future for the employees of the Legation while marketing.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Das who was suddenly taken ill at the Rangoon High Court on Tuesday evening is, it is apprehended, suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. His condition is little better on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Sangli and the Chief and Rani Saheb of Phaltan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Thakore of Amod at the Council Hall on Tuesday.

Colonel H. M. Farmar died at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

SWARAJIST DEFEATED

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

KUMAR SHIVSHEKHARESWAR ROY ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Kumar Shivashekhareswar Roy, was, this afternoon, elected to the presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council by 67 against 61 votes obtained by Dr. A. Suhrawardy, the Swarajist candidate.—A. P.

Excepting a few absentees almost all the members were present at the first meeting of the August session of the Bengal Legislative Council which was held on Wednesday afternoon. Sir Evans Cotton, the President of the Council presided. Her Excellency Countess of Lytton was present at the ladies gallery and in the distinguished visitors gallery were Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari and Hon. Mr. B. L. Mitter, the Advocate General. After the new members had taken the oath of allegiance the President made felicitous references to the deaths of Sir Stuart Bailey, Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee. The only other item was the election of the President. There were only three candidates Kumar Shibsikhareswar Roy, Khan Bahadur Abdus Salam and Dr. A. Suhrawardy, the other three candidates Mr. B. K. Bose, Mr. S. N. Roy and Maulvi Faz-al-Huq having withdrawn. The votes were taken by ballot and the election was by the process of elimination. The result of th first ballot showed that Dr. Suhrawardy got 59 votes, Kumar Shibsekhareswar Roy 61 votes and Khan Bahadur Abdus Salam 8 votes. The last named candidate having got the least number of votes his name was eliminated and the contest lay between Kumar Shibsekhareswar Ray and Dr. Abdulla Suharwardy. The second contest was very keen between the Nationalist and Swarajist candidates. The former was supported by the officials and Europeans. The result showed that Kumar Shibsekhareswar secured 67 votes and his rival Dr. Suhrawardy 61 votes. The President announced that the name of the Kumar who had secured the largest number of votes would be submitted to His Excellency for approval.—A.P.

IMPORTANCE OF DEFEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The defeat of Dr. A. Suhrawardy, the Swaraj Party's nominee for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council by six votes is a stunning blow to the Swarajists in the beginning of a fresh career under their new leader. The efforts of the Swarajist leaders to persuade individual Independent and Liberal members to vote for Dr. Suhrawardy proved abortive. Besides the Government officials *en bloc* and the European members supported Babu Kumar Shivashekhareswar Roy which decided his election to the Presidentship. The idea which inspired the Government members to support Kumar S. Roy was not that he who all along voted with Mr. C. R. Das in the last sessions was a welcome friend, but that they wanted to counteract the Swarajist influence. Although the choice of the Swarajists on Dr. Suhrawardy was not on the fittest man, as Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq would have commanded a larger number of votes, it is a matter of congratulation that the Swarajists to one man obeyed the Party mandate and supported Dr. Suhrawardy. The importance of the defeat lies in the fact that the result may influence the vote against Mr. Patel in the Assembly and in favour of Mr. T. Rangachariar who was present to-day at the Bengal Council. The result has deeply wounded Mahomedan feeling, but they generally have commanded the Swarajist attitude. It is understood that true to his promise Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq and his followers supported the candidature of Dr. Suhrawady. The Swarai Party leaders have expressed their opinion that although defeated they do not cherish any ill-will against Kumar Shivshekareswar Roy who is a Nationalist member after all. The Swarai Party expects other popular parties to do their duty to the country.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SUIT AGAINST WELL-KNOWN BUSINESSMEN.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

Mr. J. P. Srivastava well-known in business circles of Cawnpore has just filed a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Cawnpore for the recovery of Rs. seven lakhs damages for alleged breach of contract against the following:—

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad; Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parikh, Millowner, Ahmedabad; Mr. H. M. Mehta of Bombay; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Merchant, Bombay; Mrs. Bakubhai Mansukhbai, Ahmedabad; Western India Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., Bombay; The Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Bombay and Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Company, Bombay. The claim is mainly on account of a share in the profits of the Behar Sugar works and other concerns to which the plaintiff alleges, he is entitled.—A. P.

WOES OF WORKERS.

INJUSTICE OF REDUCTION.

MILL-OWNERS' UNTENABLE ATTITUDE.

OPERATIVES' ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

Messrs. S. K. Bole, H. A. Talcherker, R. R. Bakhle, S. H. Jhabwala, and D. R. Mayekar, members of the Workers' Deputation waited on H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Wednesday. A full and frank discussion followed lasting over an hour and a half. The proceedings were in camera, and the Governor's reply will, it is understood be published to-day. In the course of the address to the Governor it was stated:—

We, the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the several textile and labour organisations in Bombay, beg to convey our deep sense of gratitude for the opportunity that Your Excellency were pleased to give us for placing before you the gravity of the present labour situation in Bombay which has arisen out of the decision of the Bombay Millowners' Association to reduce, on and from 1st September, 1925, the dear food allowance of the textile operatives from the present 70 and 80 per cent. to 50 and 60 per cent. respectively so as to effect a cut of about 11½ per cent on their total wages. We request Your Excellency to consider the case that we are going to place before you, with that sympathy which the seriousness of the situation demands and trust that Your Excellency will take all possible steps to avert the impending labour crisis of great magnitude with which the City of Bombay is now threatened.

On the 22nd June, 1925, the Bombay Millowners' Association posted at all the mills a notice stating that, in view of the serious condition of the mill industry, owing to accumulation of heavy stock of cloth and yarn, they would have to consider in the near future the question of reducing working hours or wages or both. On hearing this the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress requested the Millowners' Association to consult the representatives of the labour organisations in Bombay, on the step they had proposed to take, before they reached their final decisions. They agreed and requested two representatives from each of the textile and labour organisations suggested by the General Secretary, to wait on their Committee on July 9. We did so Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, explained to our Deputation the precarious condition of the cotton mill industry in Bombay which, he said, was due mainly to Japanese competition, unfavourable exchange and cotton excise duty. Having obtained no relief from either of these sources of trouble, after trying for it persistently for some months past, his Association, he said, felt constrained to propose a wage-cut of about 15 per cent in preference to an alternative proposal of short time, as the latter would enhance the cost of production and, therefore, would only add to the accumulation of stocks and that this proposed cut will bring down their losses from 24 to 10 lakhs of rupees per month. Further, he and some other members of the Millowners' Committee made it quite plain to us that if their Association would not take concerted action then, nearly 30 to 40 mills would be closed down almost immediately with thousands of millhands thrown out of employment and that, therefore, it was their anxiety to avoid this extensive unemployment which actuated them to propose a wage-cut which, though putting the men to some loss, would not only give a little financial relief to the mills but would also keep the men employed. Our Deputation while sympathising with the plight of the cotton industry, gave out as it considered opinion that the step proposed by the millowners would not, to any appreciable extent, relieve the situation. However, it promised to ascertain the men's views on it and communicate them to the Committee if a second opportunity would be given to it to meet them. Through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Millowners' Committee, our Deputation again waited upon them on 16th July, and placed before them a statement which not only contained the views of the operatives on the millowners' proposal, the steps that we took to ascertain their views and the caution we exercised in obtaining them without their opinion being prejudiced by ours, but which also contained an offer made on behalf of the men in a spirit of compromise, to the effect that, in order to help the cotton industry in its present critical stage, the men would be prepared to work short time for such period as would be necessary. With Your Excellency's permission, we take leave to append a copy of that statement for perusal. Subsequent events have shown that the Millowners' Association have rejected our offer and decided to reduce wages by 11½ per cent with an assurance that "if the position of the industry improves and other conditions remain the same, then the millowners will seriously consider the reinstatement of the present cut."

A GRAVE CRISIS.

Before we proceed to consider how and to what extent the millowners' decision will help the industry and how it will affect the operatives, are crave the indulgence of Your Excellency to place before you, as briefly as we can our own views upon the present situation because we feel that upon its proper understanding lies the real solution of it. It is recognised on all hands that the modern system of industrialism has its cycles of prosperity and depression coming in rotation and that the former should provide against the latter, if the industry based upon that system is to be protected from danger. Added to this, there was a special circumstance to guard against and it was the universal post-war effects on industry and commerce. The present depression is not confined to any particular country or industry; it is world-wide and has affected all the industries. Even Japan which has secured all possible advantages which a national Government could give her for her growing industry and commerce which has a further advantage of her depreciated currency has to be satisfied with only a small margin of profits to her cotton industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Bombay cotton industry should have been faced with a grave crisis; what is really surprising is that the industry with a 70 years' experience behind it and with an era, which has just closed, of fabulous profits which in three years exceeded by over Rs. 16.41 crores the total capital of Rs. 20 crores invested in the industry and the proportion of which profits had reached in 1920 the staggering figure of 1,822 over the pre-war year (1913), should not have foreseen the coming of lean times and kept itself in readiness to meet them. That the industry has not made any such provision and has resorted to the adoption of cheese-paring measures such as a wage-cut which do not even touch the fringe of the problem, alone accounts for the plight in which the industry finds itself to-day.

The Japanese competition has, it is stated, very considerably affected the Indian cotton industry. We recognise that the Japanese imports in yarn and piece-goods have increased in recent years and are causing not a little anxiety to most people. But we decline to believe that the Japanese competition has become so dangerous as to threaten the very existence of our cotton industry. The competition of Japan in yarn trade which is so much made of by the Bombay mill-owners, is not really so serious in that the total imports of twist and yarn of 30 counts and below (which Japan has practically monopolised) in 1923-24 amounted to 8,323 thousand lbs. while the home production of the same counts was in the same year 85,187 thousand lbs. Thus the Japanese imports bear a proportion of only 1.5 per cent. to the home production. The imports of Japanese yarn above 30 counts may not be taken into consideration in as much as in that respect the competition is between Japan and Lancashire and not between Japan and India. As regards the piece-goods the Japanese imports are only 8.2 per cent. of the total imports and only 5 per cent. of the home production. It may be stated here parenthetically that the Japanese imports are increasing in one special class of goods in which India does not particularly compete. Moreover, the Japanese Imports form only 4.2 per cent. of the balance of piece-goods (2,959.7 million lbs. in 1923-24) available for home consumption after deducting the total exports from the production and imports. Under these circumstances it is most difficult to believe that such a small percentage of Japanese imports of yarn and cloth should effect the prices of Indian manufacture to such an extent that there should be no demand for Indian goods even after the Japanese 4.2 per cent. imports are disposed of. We confess we cannot comprehend such a position, much less sympathise with it.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGES OVER INDIA.

We are aware that in competing with India on a large scale, Japan has got certain artificial advantages which are denied to India under the circumstances in which the latter finds herself to-day. What with reduced freights and other shipping concessions, what with her preferred rebates or what with her net work of efficient banking organisation, Japan has been abid to develope her industry and trade with amazing rapidity and success. But it cannot also be forgotten that as against these advantages she has certain natural disadvantages which, in the case of India, are distinct advantages. In the first place, Japan has to import raw material which means enormous cost especially when she has depreciated currency while India grows her raw material on an extensive scale. Secondly, Japan has no market of her own; she has to secure outside markets for her goods while India has not only her own market but had secured outside markets also. Thirdly, Japan has to spend much more than India does upon artificial humidification. Geographically also, Japan is less favourably situated than India. But even with these difficulties she can afford to manufacture her goods with cheaper cost of production than India does and we believe that efficient and economic management of the Japanese cotton industry has much more to do with her huge output with less cost of production the benefits she

(Continued on page 9.)

PRESS MESSAGE RATES

MR G P ROY AGAINST INCREASE

EVIDENCE BEFORE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in his evidence before the Public Accounts Committee to-day said he did not quite agree with Postal Accountant General's remark that the Posts and Telegraph department virtually subsidised the Press to a considerable extent. The Press business in Telegraphic service was now in its infancy and Mr. Roy thought that any increase in the Press message rates would result in a considerable falling off of this traffic. This question was discussed in connection with the Ryan Committee's report on Posts and Telegraphs and it had been decided to make no change for the present.

Mr. Roy said that it would require about seven lakhs of rupees in order to put the wireless system in a first class order. Inland wireless stations should be regarded as a component part of the telegraph system and it was impossible to separate their earnings from the general telegraph revenues.

Regarding telephones, Mr. Roy said that in the present condition of its development it was considered that the retention of the existing flat rate was most economical and the best conducive to the obtaining of additional subscribers.—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

FIRST SITTING.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Committee on Indian Sandhurst held its first sitting to-day in the Committee room of the Legislative Assembly under the chairmanship or General Sir Andrew Skeen, Chief of General Staff. All the members were present with the exception of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah. It is understood that a brief reference was made by the Chairman to the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. After Sir Andrew Skeen had made a preliminary speech, they discussed for some time the arrangements regarding the holding of meetings, but came to no decision. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday. It is believed that two members will be added to the Committee representing the Western and Central India.—A .P.

EL KANTARA TO KARACHI.

AERIAL ROUTE SURVEY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Imperial Airways Ltd., is sending out a technical survey party to survey the route from El Kantara to Karachi via Baghdad over which big Napier-Vimy air mail exprsses are expected to fly. Although no official announcement has yet been made with regard to the successful tender for running this service the Imperial Airways is undertaking this survey in order to obviate delay in starting a regular service if their tender should be successful. —Reuter.

POWERFUL DIAMOND COMBINE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

An agreement has been concluded for a powerful diamond combine which includes the Barnarto Brothers, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, the Anglo-American Corporation, the Dunkelsbuhler Company and the De Beers Premier Jaggersfontein Companies under which the last three will sell the production of the combine for a number of years. Thus, it is contended, that practically the entire output of the world will be dealt with by one Syndicate in London.—Reuter.

CIRCUMAVIATING EUROPE IN 3 DAYS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

Captain Arrachart accompanied by Engineer Carol left Villa Coublay at 4-45 on the morning of the 10th instant in an attempt to circumaviate Europe in three days. He reached Belgrade at 2-45 in the afternoon and Constantinople at six in the evening of the 10th instant and Moscow at nine in the evening of the 11th instant. He has telegraphed to the Under-Secretary for Air that he was warmly received at Moscow.—Reuter

INDIA AND OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Geneva.—British Manister at Berne has signed the instruments of the Second Opium Convention on behalf of India.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Sir Reginald Stubbs is appointed Governor of Jamaica and Mr. Cecil Clementi, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, succeeds Sir Reginald Stubbs as Governor of Hongkong. Sir Graeme Thomson succeeds Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria. Sir Cecil Rodwell succeeds Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS IN HEDJAZ

A PILGRIM'S EXPERIENCES

SULTAN IBN SAUD'S FATWA.

A largely attended public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Tuesday night at Chota Kabristan, when Haji Maulvi Kamar Ahmed, a member of the Central Khilafat Committee Deputation with the pilgrims to the Hedjaz narrated his experiences in the Holy Land. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

The meeting commenced late in the night and dragged on till after midnight.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his opening remarks referred to the circumstances under which the last Haj was performed. He recapitulated the different obstacles and difficulties that were put in their way by interested parties and how in the end the persistence of the Central Khilafat Committee succeeded in sending a party of pilgrims to the Holy Land. He said Maulvi Kamar Ahmed was specially deputed by the Central Khilafat Committee to make a careful study of the real state of affairs in the Hedjaz, and especially in Mecca and Medina and to see Sultan Ibn Saud and to submit a report of all that he had seen and investigated. The report of his observations was already before them and that night Maulvi Kamar Ahmed would give them a graphic description of the conditions obtaining in the Holy Land.

Maulana Shaukat Ali referred to the different deputations the Central Khilafat Committee had sent to England, Angora and the Hedjaz and how the Hedjaz deputation returned without fulfilling its object as Amir Ali would not allow it to proceed to Mecca. Amir Ali had sided with the Europeans and betrayed the cause of Islam in that he had tried to hand over the Holy places to non-Muslims. This action of Amir Ali was resented by Indian Muslims, who had no particular love either for Sheriff Hussein, or his family or for Sultan Ibn Saud. What they wanted was that Hedjaz should be governed by a Committee of Muslims elected by the Muslims of the whole world so that the Hedjaz might be really termed the *Chasma-i-Noor*.

FIRST LINK WITH OUTSIDE WORLD

Maulvi Kamar Ahmed after giving a detailed account of his varied and interesting experiences, stated that the first thing that attracted his attention after landing in Rabigh was that the banner of Sultan Ibn Saud fluttered in the air from a high building. They were surprised to find on landing that there were no convoys ready, arrangements for which, they were told were made from India. But later on they learnt that camel convoys and donkeys were waiting for their arrival for a long time, but as there were no news of their arrived they left the port disappointed Continuing Maulvi Kamar Ahmed dwelt upon the hardships and the different obstacles they had to surmount on their way to the Hedjaz.

Many people said Maulvi Kamar Ahmed did not seem to know what good the Haj did to the Muslim world in particular and the world in general. In his own opinion the Haj had far-reaching effects. In the first place Mecca and Medina which were cut off from outside world for nine months had no news of what was going on in the world. The Indian pilgrim party which consisted of men from China, Assam, Iran and Afghanistan was the first link with the outside world bringing news from distant lands. Mecca and Medina have a very large population of foreign Muslims and this population received them with tears of gratitude and joy at the sight of their own countrymen, and were glad to learn the tidings of their home-lands. Owing to the cutting off of Mecca and Medina, there was depression in trade with consequent poverty and starvation. The population looked upon the Indian pilgrims as God-send in that they brought them money which they sorely needed.

Continuing Maulvi Kamar Ahmed dwelt upon his interview with Sultan Ibn Saud. The speaker discovered that many mosques and graves were either defiled or demolished by the armies of Ibn Saud but at his request Ibn Saud had promised to see that those graves and mosques were repaired and put right. As for the Holy places, Ibn Saud had given them to understand that under no circumstances would he touch the Holy places or wage a war there. The places were as dear to him as to any other Muslim and that in fact he was prepared to lay down his life for them if need be.

IBN SAUD'S FATWA.

Maulvi Kamar Ahmed then read the following Fatwa issued by Sultan Ibn Saud:—

From Abdul Aziz Bin Abdur Rahman al-Faisal-ul-Saud to the Mussalmans of the East and the West.

Praise be to none but one Allah, and blessings and peace be upon His Prophet Mohammed, who will intercede for us on the day of Resurrection.

I discussed with the Deputation of the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulama on vital questions, the knowledge of which is essential for the Mussalmans and which throws light upon our true ideals. We had heart-to-heart but clear talks, and, thank God, we reached unanimity upon questions at issue.

The enemies of truth and friends of Evil are forging lies, wishing as they do to create diversion in the rank of the

(Continued on next page.)

BRIAND-CHAMB ERLAIN CONVER SATIONS.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is learned that five hours conversations between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain yesterday have resulted in substantial progress towards the removal of a few points on which agreement had not yet been reached. The question of Anglo-French debts has not hitherto been mentioned; nothing is likely to be done on that matter at present in view of the intention expressed by M. Caillaux to come to London personally soon in order to make a "gentleman's offer" to settle the question.

FRENCH ANSWER TO GERMAN NOTE.

The conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand concluded early this afternoon. A French communique on the subject says "Complete accord has been reached on the terms of the answer to be sent by the French Government in agreement with the Allied Powers, to the last German note concerning the treaties of mutual guarantee and arbitration. The conversations have furnished an occasion for exchange of views on the subject of the security pact. Such pact cannot take a definite form until the conversations have been engaged in on the subject between the representatives of all the interested parties. The conversations in London have largely contributed to hastening of the time of the eventual conversations which will permit of a definite and final result".—Reuter.

AMIC ABLE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A brief and formal communique issued on the conclusion of to-day's conference between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand states that conversations are proceeding satisfactorily.

M. Briand interviewed by Reuter was similarly reticent. He remarked, "We have not yet finished but I am quite satisfied and hope to return to Paris on the 13th August."

REFUNDING OF WAR DEBT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Washington.—Belgium's first proposal for the refunding of her war debt to the United States has been found inacceptable. The Commissions will resume discussions.—Reuter.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS

POONA CITIZENS' DEMAND.

POONA, Aug. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the hall of the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal under the presidentship of Mr N. C. Kelkar when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting calls the attention of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to the claims of Indian artists suggested in the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art framed by the Prize Committee. This meeting condemns any action or attempt on the part of the Government of India or the Chief Architect or Engineer of New Delhi to deprive the Indian artists on this side of their legitimate claims in the scheme and calls the attention of he Government of Bombay to the necessity of taking prompt measures for ensuring the claims of Indian artists. This meeting calls the attention of the India Society in London to the necessity of taking prompt measures at the conference of Indian Art organised by the Society at Wembly.—A. P.

CRITICAL EDITION OF MAHABHARAT

POONA, Aug. 12.

The preparation of a critical edition of Mahabharata which the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona has undertaken to publish and in which a number of famous Sanskrit scholars of the day have taken part has made a fair progress during the last six years. The progress has naturally been slow and it entails a large amount of original research into collected manuscripts majority o which are very old. The work has now been entrusted to the eminent Sanskritist. Dr Vishnu S. Suktankar, M. A., P. W. D., who has on account of his great original scholarship acquired international fame through his original contribution to Indian History, Epigraphy and Philology in the leading journals of the world.—A. P.

A Bhiwani message says:—The defamation case filed by Thakur Bhanisingh, against the local weekly "Sandesh" for printing certain news regarding his suspension came again for hearing before Mr. Jainarain and the complaint is dismissed.

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CONDITIONS IN HEDJAZ.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mussalmans and thus unsuccessfully want to extinguish the Light of God. They are creating false notions in the minds of simple Mussalmans who do not know the truth and our real policy. In order to dispel this tissue of lies I make the following declaration, which will, in the light of discussion, discriminate between Truth and Falsehood. (1) I take this opportunity of thanking all the nations who helped us in our fight for truth. I specially thank the Indian people who stood up to help the Arabs and paid attention towards their quarrels, at a time when the Arabs themselves, through their internal dissensions, had forgotten their national and religious duty. I also thank the Mussalmans of India for this reason that they were the first to respond to my invitation. May God give them the best reward for it.

(2) I still hold the opinion to which I had given expression at the time of inviting the Mussalmans of the world that the convening of an international Muslim Conference to consider the vital questions relating to all the Mussalman is necessary. They must shoulder the responsibility with us in Hedjaz in construcing and guarding the highways in providing utmost convenience to pilgrims, and in affording facilities in the way of post etc., and similar questions. As soon as the communications are facilitated an invitation for such a conference will be issued.

(3) We shall fight with our lives for the defence of the complete freedom of Hedjaz, and shall, in no way, tolerate any foreign domination whatsoever over it. In this lies the defence of our religion and honour.

(4) The Constitution for the Holy Land shall be in accordance with the common Islamic Law and all questions shall be decided by the Ulema from various Muslim countries after mature deliberations.

(5) I declare this with all the force at my command that Medina enjoy the position of "Abode of Peace" where plunder and pillage is not permissible. It is to mainain its sanctity that for long I have been contentng myself on its seige only, though it is causing me a considerable loss, while, with the help of God, I can conquer it in an hour's time. But I want the safety of towns and places of worship. I have commanded the Army not to take an offensive towards Medina and not to enter it unless the enemy of its own accord throws down the arms and gives way.

Our enemies are spreading the rumour that we shall demolish the Sanctuary of the Prophet (May God's peace be upon Him) when we occupy Medina. Never, no Mussalman could do that. If any one be found doing the sacrelege, I shall fight for its defence with my life, family and wealth. I make no difference between the sanctuary of Allah at Mecca and the sanctuary of the Prophet in Medina. The Prophet (May God's peace and blessings be upon him) made a sanctuary in Medina, just as Abraham (May God's blessings be upon him) did in Mecca. My prayer to God is that He may give us strength to do that in which He is pleased.

28 Zil-Haj 1343 A.H."

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his closing remarks referred to a wire which he proposed to send to Sultan Ibn-Saud on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee. The wire ran as follows:—

Khilafat representatives, pilgrims thank God, returned safe. All grateful for your excellent arrangements, security, peaceful journey. Sacred tombs *Kubbas* demolished irregular Bedouins first attack before your arrival. Though against *Shariat* to them sacred Hedjaz is common Harem Muslims dicerent beliefs, therefore nothing should be done offensives to others religious susceptibilities. Our representatives investigating true facts immediately drew attention, requested construction enclosures round demolished tombs till full restoration after consulting Ulema. Representatives assure us you acceuted responsibility safeguarding Holy Medina against excesses as your printed manifest states.

Any recurrence similar complaints in Medina will alienate sympathies Indian Muslims. Even to-day we do not want Sherrif Hussein's family in the Hedjaz and advocate Islamic Hejazee's Republic to convert the *Haram* into fountain head of light with help world Muslims under guidance Islamic Conference. Reiterate full confidence your assurances. Expect due regard for sentiments all Mussalmans hope full reparation unauthorised excesses. Shortly convening Working Committee for necessary action for Islamic Conference other Hedjaz affairs.

SHAUKAT ALI."

Continuing Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the duty of the Muslims was quite clear They should not leave any stone unturned till the Jazirat-ul-Arab was freed from non-Muslims hands. Though the Turks had driven away the Khalif from their country, he would assure the whole world that the Muslims would not rest content till the Khalifa was restored to his former position with his seat in the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

The meeting terminated after midnight.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Ballot was held to-day to draw non-official bills for introduction in the Assembly on the 26th. A large number of these were drawn. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar drew the first ballot for his bill to amend the Sedition Section I.P.C. to provide that nothing is seditious unless there is direct incitement to violence or breach of peace.

Mr. Acharya comes second with a bill to amend section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Both these bills are backed by the Swaraj Party.

Mr. V. N. Mutalik has drawn the third ballot for his bill to reserve the coastal traffic to Indian vessels.—A.P.

CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL.

GUJARAT JOURNALIST'S RESOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, August 12.

A meeting of the Gujarat Journalists' Association held last evening passed a resolution endorsing the representation addressed to the Government of India by the Journalists' Association of India regarding the Contempt of Court's Bill and drawing attention to the resolution passed by the Gujarati Journalists' Conference held in November last which pointed out that committals for contempt of court should be replaced by an action under the ordinary law of libel.

The meeting also passed a resolution of condolence on the sad and sudden demise of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea who was a great patriot and journalist.—A. P.

SURENDRANAT BANERJEA.

AN OXFORD INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By the death of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea we have lost a born orator in India. It appears from many of his speeches and writings that he had the quality of a satirist also for I have come across an incident which will certainly prove him to be one. The occurrence is well worth placing before your readers at the present juncture for it will show to many of them the spirit of the times then prevailing amongst Indian politicians.

Surendra Nath Banerjea was invited by Oxford University Union to move a resolution in favour of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Eardley Norton opened the debate and Lord Herbert Cecil in rising to oppose the motion sneered at Indian aspirations and contrasted her backwardness with the superiority of Western civilization. As a parting shot he singled out the Bengalee as a special instance of servility allied to ignorance.

Not daunted, the Bengalee Orator rose to reply and on rising he was greeted with warm, generous and long-continued cheers from the cultured and appreciative assembly. Dressed in black coat and flapped turban he began thus:—

"The noble Lord, the member for University College, has been good enough to attack not merely India, of which he knows nothing, but that particular section of India of which I am proud to confess myself a native and of which he knows less, in terms in which some present might fairly consider difficult, to reconcile with the dictates of hospitality. On that I will not venture an opinion; but when he ascribes to every Indian, and more particularly to every Bengalee a perpetual incapacity for political reform, a sombre darkness in which he has been engulfed and from which he never can emerge, let me remind this most enlightened House that my country has set before a world, which has never since ceased to wonder at it, a system of philosophy and a wealth of political principles evolved at a time when the noble Lord's ancestors were swinging by their tails from tree to tree."

For ten seconds there was dead silence in the chamber; then arose a thunder of rapturous cheers combined with laughter which showed how the satire had gone home. Soon after came the division, and contrary to expectation, the resolution was carried.

C. J. C.

White House Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Poona message says: Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided over a pleasant function when a prize of Rs. 400 was given to Mr Shukla who was the first graduate of Bombay University with Himansa Shastra as his special subject from the new Himansa Vidyalaya of the New Poona College.—A.P.

It is understood that the Government of India has sanctioned the introduction of the Andhra University Bill in the Madras Legislative Council.—A. P.

A Lahore message says: According to a statement issued by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, all cases of alleged kidnapping of Hindu children by organised bands of Pathans that have been reported or that have come to the notice of Magistrates and public and unofficial bodies have been carefully and systematically investigated. Between July 9 and 31 nineteen such cases were investigated and all children but one been traced without being molested or hurt and with no attempt made to convert them.—A. P.

With reference to the note on the proceedings of the 15th meeting of the G. I. P Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 6th instant which has recently appeared in the press, it is hereby notified that the revised timings of the Nagpur Mail to Calcutta will be brought into force from 1st October next and not 1st September, next as stated in the note.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR IN SINDH.

WARM RECEPTION AT SEVERAL PLACES.

(From a Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, August 10.

Mrs. Naidu accompanied by Mr. Gidvani left Hyderabad on the 5th instant for Rohri. At Rohri she received a municipal address. She addressed a Ladies' meeting and a public meeting. Some prominent citizens had invited her to an "At Home" before the public meeting. She left by motor for Sukkur on the 7th morning. At Sukkur Mrs. Naidu was taken round the city. She then received an address of welcome from the Municipality. She left for Larkana on the 8th morning. She received an address of welcome from the Citizens Brotherhood. She was gives an 'At Home" by Mr. Ram B. Molwani and all the important officials attended the function. At night a public meeting was addressed by her where a resolution of condolence with the family of Sir Surendranath Banerjea was also passed. She left for Shikarpur on the morning of the 9th. At Shikarpur she received a public reception. A Municipal address of welcome was presented to her in a beautiful silver casket.

Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Gidvani arrived at Jacobabad on the 10th morning. She was received at the station by leading citizens of Jacobabad. She was taken through the city in a procession. In the afternoon she visited the Tilak National School where she unveiled the photo of the Deshbandhu. She left Jacobabad last night for Quetta.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, there will be a public meeting on Sunday (the 16th inst.) at 5 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute (1st Floor) to celebrate the centenary of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, when Mr. Dinsha F. Mulla, Advocate, will preside.

Sir Dinsha E. Wacha will be one of the speakers.

PRIZES FOR SCHOOL BOYS' AND GIRLS.

It has been resolved by the Dadabhai Naoroji Centenary Committee to offer separate competative prizes, as detailed below, to the best essays written either in English, Marathi, Gujerati or Urdu by boys and girls of High and full Primary Schools.

Prizes for Boys:—First Prize of Rs. 25 for each language Rs. 100; Second Prize of Rs. 20 for each language Rs. 80; Third Prize of Rs. 10 for each language Rs. 40, and four Consolation prizes of Rs. 5, for each language Rs. 80. The total value being Rs. 300.

Prizes for Girls:—First Prize of Rs. 25 for each language Rs. 100; Second Prize of Rs. 20 for each language Rs. 80; Third Prize of Rs. 10 for each language Rs. 40, and four Consolation Prizes of Rs. 5 for each language Rs. 80, the total value being Rs. 300.

The Theme of the Essay to be "the Life, Life-work and Character of Dadabhai Naorori either viewed as a whole or with special attention to any particular aspect and feature thereat."

Each school is requested to hold its own competition and get the essays written in schools under proper supervision on a previously appointed day and to submit to the Centenary Committee not more than such three essays for boys, and three of girls for each of the four languages as the school shall judge to be the best. The essays should reach not later than the 20th inst., c/o the Rathestar Mandal, Post Box 90, Fort, Bombay.

The Centenary Committee will have these essays examined by a special Committee and the prizes adjudged by them.

The length of the essay should be from 1,500 to 2,500 words, and the copies submitted should bear clearly the name of the writer and the name of the school to which he or she belongs.

It has also been decided by the Centenary Committee to hold a general meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, the 5th September, where only Schoolboys of higher standards will be admitted by cards; and on Sunday the 6th September another general meeting will be held at the same place where only School-girls of higher standards will be admitted by card. In both these meetings lantern slides exhibiting the portraits of Dadabhai in different periods of his life will be displayed followed by short speeches and a song or two.

WHAT HAS COME OVER OUR CITY FATHERS?

Mr. B. F Bharucha writes:—

What has come over our City Fathers? Why are they wasting the City's time over party squabbles and petty matters?

(1) Why is Mr. V. J. Patel getting autocratic with his loyal followers?

(2) Why is Mr. Joseph Baptista overlooking his own democratic principles?

(3) Why is Mr. H. P. Mody wasting his time and talents over minor municipal bull-fights, when he should better devote himself for Council, Assembly or Congress work?

(4) Why is Mr. Marzban seeing "red" in all Swarajist moves and is indulging in long comments, which he could well direct against the leakage in the Municipality?

(5) Is not Mr. Tairsee hitting hard all round? Is he not embarassing friends and foes alike?

(6) Will Mr. Haveliralla and friends realize, that they are not the only bonafide friends of the Government?

(7) Will Sir Vasantrao always plan how to defeat Patel and Co.; or will he devote some time to defeat the defiant Commissioner and save some time for real work?

(8) And will the Babblers of the Bombay Municipality cease talking and start doing some solid work?

(9) And when will the Tea Room cease to be a centre for share and stock news, loans and deposit news, Indian State news etc? Let Mr. Dumasia, the Life Member, speak out!

This is enough for the day. City Fathers, please maintain the traditions of your House on the English unlucky—thirteenth—day! More I need not say.

MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

two out of them. The first is the provision for the creation of Standing Committees. The Minister, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, has depicted this change rather in glowing colours. Few will dispute the proposition that in the case of a major municipality, where the membership is large, the devolution of executive authority should be on an extensive scale, and that the General Body should concern itself more with the larger questions of policy and general control over the executive than with the details of administration. But when the devolution stops only with the Standing Committee and is not carried any further, one really begins to doubt seriously its usefulness. The Bombay Municipality is generally cited as an instance in support of the institution of Standing Committee. But the expert opinion in this respect is otherwise, and is to the effect that any municipal administration is bound to be more useful and efficient when it is carried on by small committees instead of by a large committee. It is also urged that the concentration of all executive power in one committee tends more often than not to make it arbitrary in its out-look and actions, and sometimes becomes the breeding place of rank nepotism and personal wranglings. The better opinion is to appoint small committees having full executive authority in regard to matters entrusted to them, with the General Body reserving to itself the power to revise orders passed by such Committees. The Minister seems to have been enamoured of the Standing Committee under the Bombay City Municipal Act. But apparently he has forgotten that what is sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander!

Much the same thing may be said as regards the appointment of presidents and vice-presidents, and the functions which they are called upon to discharge. In particular, the power given to the president to a nominate half the number of councillors constituting a Standing Committee has a strong flavour of autocracy about it. It is fundamentaly erroneous to liken the president of a municipal borough to the Prime Minister and the Standing Committee to his Cabinet, and relying upon this false analogy to invest him with large powers. In the rightness of things the president should enjoy no more powers than any other councillor, excepting the ones which the urgencies and the immediacies of the municipal administration will require him to exercise.

Furthermore the term of office of the presidents and vice-presidents should be for one year only, and they should be held ineligible for re-election during the unexpired portion of their councillorship. Such a provision will surely act as an incentive to many a talented person to put forth his best in the cause of his municipal borough, and will create in him that sense of responsibility without which municipal administration, for that matter any administration could never be successful. I would even go further and say that in order to avoid any unseemly scramble for offices and the consequent friction among the different communities, statutory provision should be made to leave open to them by turns the presidentships, vice-presidentships of the municipal boroughs.

(To be continued.)

THANA CRIMINIAL SESSION.

THREE DE MELLO BROTHERS CONVICTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 11.

Yesterday at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Sane, Sessions Judge, the three De Mello brothers and another man, of Gorai, in Salsette, who had been charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder (reports of the Magisterial proceedings have already appeared in the "Chronicle") were sentenced each to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 and in default of payment to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The comparatively light sentence was due to the fact of the Jury having brought in an unanimous verdict of simple hurt only.

The learned judge in passing sentence observed that having carefully considered the reasons given by accused's pleader Mr. Paul De Souza for a lenient sentence yet he could not forget that the assault on the deceased was a brutal one and as a consequence of such assault there had been the loss of a human life.

Mr. Chamberlain gave a banquet to M. Briand and his colleagues when the American and the Allied Ambassadors and other diplomats were present.—Reuter.

The Maharajah of Patiala was received in audience by the King to-day at the Buckingham Palace and His Highness lunched with the King and Queen.—Reuter.

WHAT SAVED INDIA FROM AFGHAN INVASION?

(BY G. K. N.)

Sir Basil Thomas, K. C. B., the late Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard, makes a lengthy contribution to the "Times of India" of the 3rd instant on what he calls the Bosch-Hindu conspiracy and how a war-time plot was foiled. It seems to me that here more credit is claimed by the British official than perhaps is justly his due when he states that expedition of the conspirators, Indians allied to the Germans, had already started for Afghanistan, "but we were in time to head it off." "No doubt", we read further, "Pratap had visions of himself mounted on a white steed at the head of a conquering horde the Liberator of India. He may have concealed his dreams from the Kaiser, for one cannot imagine the Imperial mind having visions of Oriental conquests in which some other man was to prance on a white horse. The last we heard of Pratap and his expedition was that many months later it had broken up on the Afghan frontier and the German Orientalists were wanderers in the deserts of Central Asia".

I seem to remember bits of the episode but have no desire to publish the information which I had as an Assistant Censor. The fact to which I wish to call attention is a very elaborate and apparently candid account of the affair by the leader of the revolutionary party Mahendra Pratap himself contributed to the American "Asia". He heads the article "My German Mission to High Asia: How I joined forces with the Kaiser to enlist Afghanistan against Great Britain." I make no apology for the somewhat lengthy extracts subjoined.

MAHENDRA PRATAP'S ARTICLE.

Mahendra Pratap thus describes the late Ameer of Afghanistan:

"I found the Ameer exceedingly courteous, hospitable and full of lively interest for our aims, but of so easy-going and pleasure-loving a character that he forever shrank from any decisive political step that might involve Afghanistan in possible hostilities with his English or Russian neighbours. Though a large party at his court and perhaps a majority of his people were eager for war, the Amir recoiled from the heavy responsibility of engaging in hostilities at the two most dangerous frontiers of his realm. In short, my mission failed, owing to the indecisive character of Amir Habibullah.

I did succeed in getting a number of our German and Turkish letters, together with some of my own over the mountains to our Indian princes. This was no small matter, requiring much ingenuity, perseverance and patience, not to mention the risk of life for the couriers, one of whom returning fell into the hands of the English and was killed. Of all the letters that were thus despatched into India I am happy to recall that only two were turned over to our English oppressors.

Becoming convinced that no decisive political step of advantage to India was to be expected from Amir Habibullah I, too, at last decided to leave Kabul. Previously I had despatched from Kabul a brief letter to the Russian Czar which was inscribed in English on a thin tablet of pure gold. In this letter I suggested that the Czar break off his alliance with England and enter into an alliance with Afghanistan against the English. After waiting a suitable time for a reply which never came I set out on my return to Europe, conveying an answer from Ameer Habibullah to the Sultan of Turkey and to the German Emperor.

When Ameer Habibullah was assassinated in 1919, I returned to Afghanistan. The present Ameer was kind enough to receive me hospitably and to renew our terms of friendship. With his gracious permission I became naturalised as an Afghan. All my travels since then have been in the service of Afghanistan or in the service of my religion of love."

It is manifest from the above, unless Mahendra seeks to mislead the world, that it was not the British Espionage Office, exceedingly able as it was, and the military who regulated their movements in accordance with their intimations which "headed off" the revolutionary party from the borders of Afghanistan. If India was saved from Afghan invasion during the most critical period of war, it was not because the British secret services were on the the perfect *qui vive* and vigilant but mainly because his late Majesty the Ameer Habibulla Khan was more patriotically solicitous of peace and prosperity of his country than to risk entanglement either with Russia or Britain in either of which case Afghanistan did not necessarily stand to gain.

NATIONALISM VS. COMMUNALISM.

MR. SASTRI DEPRECATES COMMUNAL FRANCHISE.

POONA, August 11.

Addressing the students of the Willingdon College, Sangli, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the opening of its new buildings the Right Hon. V. S. Sastri deplored the displacement of nationalism by communalism in the present day Indian politics. Communal antipathies amongst Indians were, he said, not the creation of the Britisher but the recognition of communal cleavage in the franchise law of the land was a great hindrance to good citizenship inasmuch as loyalty to a section of the people took precedence over loyalty to the whole body of the people; in other words the smaller loyalty tended to obliterate the larger. To the extent to which the state accepted the communal franchise which prevented a citizen from voting outside his caste to that extent it disenfranchised its own citizens. This did not promote state citizenship but penalised it.—A. P.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA—1874.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

OTHER OFFICES :—

AHMEDABAD ..... BANGALORE..... DELHI ..... KUALALUMPUR ..... MADRAS ..... NAGPUR ..... RAWALPINDI .....
AJMER ..... CALCUTTA..... KANDY ..... LAHORE ..... MANDALAY ..... POONA ..... TRIVANDRUM .....
ALLAHABAD ..... COLOMBO ..... KARACHI ..... LUCKNOW ..... MANGALORE ..... RANGOON .....

SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1924.

PROFITS DECLARED—Rs. 51,00,000

BONUSES TO POLICYHOLDERS { **Rs. 22½** per Rs. 1,000 assured per year under Whole Life Policies. **Rs. 18** per Rs. 1,000 assured per year under Endowment Assurance Policies.

THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY ANY INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE CONSULTING ACTUARY IN HIS VALUATION REPORT STATES:—

"The Stability and Prosperity of the Company must be regarded as a Triumph of Successful Management fully deserving the confidence bestowed on it by its Policyholders and Shareholders."

"The Policyholders can look forward with confidence to the maintenance of the Bonus Rates."

POLICIES WITH YEARLY PREMIUMS EFFECTED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE BEFORE 31st DECEMBER NEXT WILL BE ENTITLED TO THREE YEARS BONUSES IF IN FORCE ON 31st DECEMBER 1927.

PROSPECTIVE POLICYHOLDERS ARE URGED TO COMMUNICATE WITHOUT DELAY WITH THE HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, OR WITH ANY OF THE COMPANY'S BRANCHES OR CHIEF AGENCIES.

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
Manager.

WOES OF WORKERS.

(Continued from page 7).

derives from sufficient to dump India than her artificial advantages.

We believe that India is united in asking for the abolition of the cotton excise duty and the labour representatives in the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council have, on behalf of labour, given their support to its abolition. Mr. S. K. Bole's recent motion of adjournment unanimously passed by the Bombay Council has added the weight of its authority to this universal demand. We agree with Mr. N. M Joshi when he said in the Legislative Assembly during the discussion on the abolition of this duty that "unless and until the cotton excise duty is removed, it is not possible to get any section of Indian public to discuss the import duties on cotton goods as well as the labour conditions in the cotton industry in Bombay on their merits.....

Whenever we talk of the improvement of the labour conditions the bogey of the cotton excise duty is thrown in our face. Feeling is roused and it is difficult for us to get sufficient opinion in favour of the improvements which we hope for." We agree that the abolition of the duty will bring relief to the millowners to the extent of Rs 1.65 crores per annum; but we cannot understand how on it hangs the very existence of the industry. According to the millowners' statement, their net losses are Rs. 24 lakhs per month which amount to Rs. 2.80 crores a year. The abolition of the duty will reduce their losses by only Rs. 1.65 crores. It may be recalled here in this connection that for some time in the past the import duty on piecegoods and the cotton excise duty used to be the same viz., 3½ per cent. In other words when the Indian cotton industry had no protection over imported piecegoods, it was not only running its normal course but it considerably developed its productive capacity by adding to its spindles and looms. Now while the excise duty has remained the same the import duty has been raised to 11 per cent. It is, therefore, all the more strange that with a protection of 7½ per cent over imported goods, our industry should not be able to support itself.

AN INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

We have so far attempted to show that the mill-owners' diagnosis of the ills of the industry is not correct. We shall now see how far the remedy adopted by them will cure the ills and bring relief to the industry. The millowners are, as they say, incurring every month a loss of 24 lakhs of rupees. It is believed that nearly half of the Bombay mills are making profits and half are running at a loss. The net loss, therefore, of Rs. 24 lakhs is obviously the difference between the profits and the losses; and naturally the losing mills if taken by themselves must be losing much more than the aggregate losses shown by the millowners. A wage-cut of 11¼ per cent. will give them nearly Rs. 6 lakhs out of which the losing mills will get only 3 lakhs. Will this small bite off the workers wages enable the mills to tide over the present crisis. We believe not. We may also mention here that under the pretext of getting relief in troublous times, the Millowners Association has made a free, and perhaps an unsolicited, gift of Rs. 3 lakhs drawn from the poor millhands to its already prosperous members to swell the latter's profits. In short the millowners will get only a trifle from the wage reduction and, what is more important will not, to any appreciable extent, help the industry.

But what is a trifle to the Bombay capitalists is a matter of serious concern to the operatives. Their present wages secured after hard fights and undergoing great sacrifices are, to say the least, barely sufficient to maintain themselves and their families. The millhands are to-day losing on account of enhanced house rent more than what they may have gained by a small fall in prices. We are therefore, convinced that any reduction in wages will not fail to affect the men financially and put them to great suffering. But here alone the men's misery does not end. The official proceedings of the meeting of the General Body of the Millowners' Association held on 28th July 1925 have showed that its Chairman then made it clear that "if any mill had by force of circumstances to resort to short time, that mill was at perfect liberty to do so. We further know that there is a considerable and influential section in the Millowners' Association which prefers short time to reduced wages and that section is bound to take advantage of the Chairman's permission, and will resort to short time *in addition to* the wage-cut. In fact, a few mills have been actually working short hours for some time past and their number is bound to increase. Moreover, the Millowners' Association, as has been already stated, decided to reduce wages of the operatives in all the mills in Bombay *in order to avoid* unemployment on a large scale. But inspite on their decision to give relief to its members, five mills have so far been closed down with over five thousand operatives thrown out of employment and several hundreds have also been retrenched from a few of the working mills —a circumstance which is a most eloquent proof of the inadequacy of the measure proposed by the millowners. It is thus clear that the men are going to be penalised not only in one but in four ways viz., unemployment resulting from closing down mills: (b) retrenchment in working mills; (c) reduction in working hours: and (d) wage-cut. One may now perttinently ask what it is that the so-called "concerted" action of the Millowners' Association which has, on the one hand given little or no relief to the industry and on the other, has punished the men so heavily, has achieved? Its only achievement is that it has cut down the wages of the men working in prosperous mills and has helped to add to the profits of these mills.

Such is the position. The ills of the industry are so deep-rooted that, in our opinion, no palliative will secure the object the millowners have in view. We think that some drastic steps are necessary to save the industry and the sooner they are taken, the better for all. The millowners are, we are afraid, simply putting off the evil day by adopting such small measures as a wage-cut or short hours. They should have taken the courage in both hands and long before set themselves to put their house in order. We are convinced that it is the system on which the industry is based and the way in which it is administered, are far more responsible for to-day's serious situation than anything else. The agency system must be overhauled and even go. If it is said that it is based upon legal contracts made years ago, then all we can say is that the sooner these contracts are revised or abolished, the better. The choice is between the perpetuation of the wrong and ruinous system and the extinction of the industry. The method of purchasing raw material which forms over 60 per cent. of the total cost of the production, the brokerage and commission charges, the condition of the machinery etc., must undergo thorough investigation and improvement. The fact that India has lost her market in China and is losing gradually her other markets also, is a damning condemnation of the present mill administration. In short, it is our firm belief that so long as the whole industry is not thoroughly reorganised and purged of its present defects, it has no prosperous future before it. That in the city of Bombay itself nearly half the number of mills are being run profitably leads one to the irresistible conclusion that there is something radically wrong in the administration of the other half. We need hardly say that the mill operatives are as much interested in the safety and prosperity of the industry as the millowners. We, therefore, respectfully urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of persuading the millowners as a body to put their house in order. We venture to suggest to Your Excellency to appoint or ask the millowners to appoint, whichever is possible and feasible, a small Committee of Experts to investigate into the present plight of the industry and report upon the best way to improve it. If that is done, we feel confident, the situation may be eased to some extent and there will be some hope kindled in the country that its premier industry will improve

A MATTER OF GRAVE INJUSTICE.

On behalf of the mill operatives in Bombay we beg to request Your Excellency to do your level best to see that their wages are not reduced. We think we have proved that the proposed cut will not help the industry appreciably it will only add to the men's sufferings. The best course for the mill-owners to clear the accumulated stocks would have been to reduce output which could have been done by resorting to short hours. The men had themselves suggested this course even at the cost of their wages being reduced to some extent. The mill-owners rejected this most reasonable offer. We feel that the wages should be the last item to touch in the reduction of expenditure; but the mill-owners have selected them as their first item because it is so easy to act upon. We do not believe that they have made, as they say they have, any retrenchment in their other expenditure which forms 90 per cent. of the total cost of production. A very grave injustice has been done to the men by the short-sighted and unwise action of the millowners. We, therefore, urge, on behalf of the men, upon Your Excellency to intervene in the best way suitable, in the struggle and remove that injustice. We have already suggested an appointment of a Committee of Experts for the investigation of the industry and we submit that until its report is out, Your Excellency should report is out. Your Excellency should their notice of the wage-cut. We think this is a reasonable proposal, which, we hope, Your Excellency will be pleased to see your way to accept

We have nothing more to say. The operatives are looking upon Your Excellency's sympathy and help in the danger which is facing them and we trust that their expectation will be amply fulfilled. We have noticed on more than one occasion your keen sympathy for labour and your anxiety to better their condition and it is these qualities of Your Excellency's which have emboldened us to approach and request Your Excellency to use your influence in the present struggle and do whatever you can to remove the injustice done to the operatives. There is calm at present in the mill area in Bombay; we hope it is not a prelude to the coming storm. We have so far done our level best to keep the situation as it is to-day; but we cannot say when it will grow bad. There is already a deep-rooted discontent in the minds of the mill-hands about their masters and the proposed wage-cut will only add to the existing discontent; and no one will then prophesy when the situation will become serious and go out of control. A strike is a calamity to all; but it always hits the men the hardest. It disturbs the economic equilibrium of the society which it takes long to come to its normal level. It also disturbs the peace and tranquility of the city. Bearing these consequences of a strike in mind we approached the millowners and offered our co-operation and went more than half way to meet them in their anxiety to improve the present situation. We are sorry to say that they rejected our offer, and refused to accept any of the proposals that we made them. We have now come to Your Excellency and we trust that with your usual sympathy for the working classes you will not fail them in their hour of difficulties and do all you can to set right the injustice meted out to them by their powerful masters. The operatives are looking upon you with hope.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

During the triennium ending 31st December, 1924, the Oriental Government Assurance Company attained its jubilee. Policies were issued assuring Rs. 5,76,76,400 being an increase of Rs. 68,67,575 in sum assured on the result of the preceding triennium and a record new business for the Company. The average sum assured was Rs. 2,267. Total income was Rs. 3,29,87,644 being an increase of over half a crore of rupees on the total income of Rs. 2,73,60,419 of the preceding triennium. Expense ratio was 21 per cent., being a reduction of 1 per cent of the preceding triennium. The claims paid during the triennium amounted to nearly Rs 1½ crores. The claims experienced amounted to only 74.2 per cent. of the claims expected. The average rate of interest earned on the funds during the triennium was 5.7 per cent. as compared with the average rate of interest for the previous triennium of 5.3 per cent. The life assurance funds at the close of the triennium amounted to Rs. 6,26,50,995, having increased during the triennium by nearly Rs. 133 lakhs. The stringency of the valuation was increased by employing a rate of interest of 3½ per cent as likely to be earned in the immediate future as compared with 4½ per cent. employed at the preceding valuation.

The profit for the triennium was Rs. 51,04,597. Bonus declared to participating Policyholders was:—Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum on whole life policies. Rs. 18 per thousand per annum on endowment assurance policies.

The Consulting Actuary in the course of his remarks says:—"It is important that a sufficient margin between the rate of interest earned on the funds and the rate of interest assumed in the valuation, should be retained, in order to maintain the rate of bonus declared. The rate of interest estimated as likely to be earned in the immediate future is more than 1½ per cent. in excess of 3¾ per cent." (the rate assumed by the consulting actuary in his valuation to be earned)—"and this is a very satisfactory margin."

"The bonuses although materially higher than the company has declared in the past, can be allotted without straining its resources in any way and with no recurrence of abnormal political or financial conditions, the policy holders can look forward with confidence to the maintenance of the bonus rates."

"The stability and prosperity of the company must be regarded as a triumph of successful management, fully deserving the confidence bestowed upon it by its policyholders and shareholders."

The Chairman of the Company in his speech delivered at extraordinary general meeting held on Tuesday said:—

"You must be very gratified as my colleagues on the Board and myself are to see clearly for the first time since the great war the real profit earning capacity of our Company which has been concealed to a great extent all these years on account of so much of the trading profits having to be utilized towards writing down the value of the Securities.'

"The rate of bonus now to be declared is, I think, the highest that has ever been declared by any Indian Life Assurance Company and compares very favourably, indeed with the higher rates of bonus now being paid by Life Assurance Companies in other parts of the World and there is hardly any doubt that the results now disclosed will give a further impetus to the Company's business which will show results at the end of the current triennium and in the future far and away even above the favourable results of the triennium."

COMPANY'S BONUS RECORD.

The Company has never failed to declare a bonus at each of the triennial investigations and has a record second to no other Indian Life Office. The average reversionary bonus declared on whole life participating policies since the start of the Company is almost Rs. 12 per thousand per annum.

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POONA, August 11.

Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur of Hdyerabad Deccan presided over the second day's proceedings of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference. There was again a large gathering present including among others Mr. Haigh, Collector of Pooma, Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, who attended the Conference with the permission of H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, opened this day's proceedings with a lecture on the progress of Education in the Punjab.

Among the resolutions accepted and passed by the Conference after this was one supporting the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer in the Council of State recommending that interest which Mahomedans forego on their investments in savings banks should be set apart and accumulated into a fund for the furtherance of Mahomedan education.

During the night session a magic lantern lecture entitled India's place in the world was given by Mr. Toro.

Mr. M. K. Shaik Vazir to H. H. Mir of Khairpur announced on behalf of His Highness a donation of Rs. 15,000 towards the Conference Funds. Recitations by Urdu poets followed and one lad of seven years having given a very fine piece of recitation was awarded a present of Rs. 200 by H. H. the Mir.

In the evening the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer gave a very enjoyable garden party at Khandwani Mansion where the delegates and guests were afforded an opportunity of meeting H. H. the Mir of Khairpur. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson was present with members of his staff. In the course of the evening the Hon. Mr. Jaffer took advantage of the opportunity in welcoming His Excellency to pay a tribute to the Governor for all His Excellency had done for the Muslim community since his arrival in India. In reply Sir Leslie thanked Mr. Jaffer for his kind remarks and repeated his assurances of sympathy with the Muslim community in its aspirations and promised to do all in his power to further their needs.

While this garden party was going on in one section of the mansion Mrs. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer gave a purdah party in another part where lady delegates were afforded an opportunity of meeting the Begum Abdul Qadir, President-elect of the All-India Ladies Conference. Lady Umar Hayat Khan of Simla, Lady Ibrahim Rahimtullah and the wives of Ministers and other delegates attended this party. Indian music, vocal and instrumental and several Arabic and Urdu recitations formed part of the programme of the gentlemen's party. —A. P.

SESSION CLOSES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

With Sir George Anderson's speech the fourth sitting of the Conference came to a close.

The fifth sitting commenced rather late at 2-45 with Sadr Yar Jang in the chair. The hall was not so full at this sitting and it was perhaps due to the fact that its timing was not announced by the General Secretary. The speaker of the evening sitting was Mr. Z. A. Barin who spoke on the Boy Scout movement and the ideals which are responsible for its huge popularity throughout the world. He described the Scout Law as best suited to the requirements of the youths and brought home to the audience the glorious record of service put so far by the scouts of the world. He said that the Hindu-Muslim unity could best be brought about if the Hindus and the Muslims only allowed their children to become scouts who were above all differences of caste, creed or colour. In conclusion he appealed to the Muslim parents to let their sons join the movement for thereby they would become not only good citizens, but selfless servants of humanity, and also appealed to the Muslim teachers to try their level best to popularise the movement amongst the Muslims.

In the meanwhile Mr. Lory arrived. He was introduced by the President in Urdu and Mr. Maulvi welcomed him in English on behalf of the Conference. He said that the Muslim community was quite satisfied with officials like Mr. Lory who administered to the needs of all the communities alike. He asked the audience to realise, for one moment the heavy responsibilities of a Director of Public Instruction and said that even the late Mr. Nelson Frazer was unwilling to accept the post of the Director which involved so heavy responsibilities and worries as well. He concluded by remarking that if all officials became like Mr. Lory the Muslim community would not desire to have Muslim officers at all.

Mr. Lory at the outset referred to the pamphlet issued by him giving an account of the progress made by the Muslims in education during the last ten years. He assured the Muslims of his keen interest in the problem of their education and promised to help them in every way possible. He declared that the chief need of the Musalmans was the primary education on a sound principle so that they might not relapse into illiteracy afterwards. He also made a reference to the education of Muslim girls which, he said, was equally important. His speech being over, he was garlanded by the President. Then some 8 resolutions were hurriedly gone through to be in time for the Garden Party to meet the Mir of Khairpur. The resolutions related to the appointment of one Muslim Deputy Educational Inspector in each division, to the maintenance of a roll regarding qualified Muhammadans seeking employment, the giving of a suitable plot of land to the Rajapur Muslims for building a school and simlar other matters. This brought the fifth sitting of the Conference to a finish.

"AT HOME."

In the evening at 5-30 p.m. an "At Home" was given by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaafer at the Knandwani His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson also graced the occasion. There was a distinguished gathering of Europeans, Hindus and Musalmans present. At first Sardar Mir Ahmad Ali Khan read a welcome poem in Urdu and was followed by Mr. A. M. Maulvi, who recited a poem in Arabic in praise of H. E. the Governor. This year's Arabic poem of Mr. Maulvi is an improvement, in some respects, on his previous performance when Sir George Lloyd was declared to be the 'Lord of the Lords of Universe.' Urdu songs were then sung and a programme of music consisting of *Jaltarang, sitar* and *been* and jugglery was gone through. Master Din Muhammad's juggling skill brought forth, every now and then, applause from the audience. The host then read out his speech in his characteristic style, declaring His Excellency to be a well-wisher and a friend of Islam.

Reference was also made to the keen interest His Excellency took in Muslim education and thanks were given to him for accepting the Anjuman's welcome address last year. In conclusion he hoped that the scheme for a Muslim Gymkhana would become a reality very soon through His Excellency's good offices.

His Excellency then, amidst deadening cheers, stood up to reply. He thanked the host for inviting him to the party, thus giving him an opportunity to come in contact with the Musalman leaders of thought. His Excellency felt a great deal of pleasure in welcoming H. H. the Mir of Khairpur and said that last December it was his privilege to be His Highness' guest in his own State. His Excellency made a sympathetic reference to the Muslim Educational Conference which was in sitting for the last two years. He praised the songs he heard that evening and concluded by saying: "I have just heard a catalogue of my virtues compiled probably by you, Mr Haroon Jaafer, and find from the translation of the poem that those who do not read Arabic, will read in it that my virtues are more than those of my predecessors. I shall give you your Gymkhana and I assure you that if you challenge my team in cricket, I shall be prepared to accept the challenge."

Refreshments were then served. It is a pity that the arrangement of seats stood in the way of His Excellency's and the Mir's mingling with those present. The whole function, which was more largely attended that the Conference, proved a great success, coming to a happy close at about 7 p.m.

LAST SITTING.

The sixth and the last sitting of the Conference commenced at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Toro again gave an informing lecture by means of the magic lantern slides, followed by a *"moshaira"* (poetical contest) under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi. It lasted till midnight and all the Urdu poets of Poona gave vent to their poetical thoughts in a particular metre with a particular *qafia* and *radif* to the great delight of the hearers.

The session then came to a close.

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